密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

Saturday March 29th 1919

The "Covenant" of the League of Nations

By William Cullen Dennis

Pan-Mongolism Threatens China, Russia and England

By Hollington K. Tong

Report on Colonization in Kirin

By Joseph Bailie

TWENTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. VIII No. 5

Published by Millard Publishing Company, Inc., 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

08-169

Changsha, China

(By Former Consul Nelson T. Johnson, in U. S. Commerce Reports)

(Continued from issue of Review, March 22.)

A SUMMARY of the imports and exports passing through the custom-house at Changsha during the two years is given below:

Imports and exports	1916	1917
Imports of foreign goods:		
From foreign countries and Hongkong	$955,128	$1,384,164
From Chinese ports	7,376,305	8,115,064
Total foreign imports	8,331,433	9,499,228
Re-exports of foreign good sto Chinese ports (Hankow and Shanghai)	88,443	71,976
Net total foreign imports	8,242,990	9,427,252
Imports of Chinese products	2,441,110	3,105,613
Re-exports of Chinese products to Chinese ports	3,247	34,693
Net total Chinese imports	2,437,863	3,070,915
Exports of Chinese products of local origin:		
To foreign countries and Hongkong	$1,787	$1,895
To Chinese ports	13,053,311	15,542,010
Total exports of local origin	13,055,098	15,543,905
Gross value of the trade of the port	23,827,641	28,148,746
Net value of the trade of the port	23,735,951	28,042,072

During the year treasure was imported into Changsha in the shape of silver bars and sycee to the value of $222,564 and silver coins to the value of $938,469, a total of $1,161,033. Exports consisted of silver bars and sycee, $252,623; silver coin, $1,688,821; and copper coins, $27,201; a total of $1,968,645. This leaves a balance of $807,612 against Changsha.

The following table gives the leading articles imported into Changsha through the maritime customs during the years 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1916 Quantity	1916 Value	1917 Quantity	1917 Value
Bags.....pieces	313,960	$27,840	458,550	$80,000
Betel nuts.....pounds	488,800	13,935	780,267	28,092
Beche de Mer .....do..	116,267	22,101	94,533	25,117
Buttons ....gross	34,225	15,709	24,478	6,122
Cigarettes.....thousands	54,506	193,461	60,465	259,353
Clocks and watches.....pieces	7,288	9,546	7,693	12,726
Dyes, aniline.....	.....	.....	.....	30,772
Electrical materials and fittings		33,989	.....	64,833
Glass, window.....boxes	6,160	40,819	7,947	66,468
Lamps and lampware.....	.....	30,105	.....	19,771
Machinery	.....	195,835	.....	47,634
Matches, Japanese.....gross	36,700	9,007	13,550	5,040
Metals and manufactures:				
Copper ingots and slabs.pds.	1,610,000	313,125	548,400	172,204
Nail roads and bars.....do.	420,400	14,838	365,333	17,659
Nails, wire and rivets...do.	605,867	31,311	399,733	24,379
Iron sheets and plates...do.	227,600	8,637	68,267	4,405
Iron, sheets, galvanized do.	104,809	7,644	89,067	10,212
Lead, pigs and bars.....do.	308,667	25,556	393,333	33,792
Tin slabs .....do.	3,333	1,006	15,333	7,050
Needles .....thousands	50,611	25,320	48,034	44,781
Oils: Engine.....gallons	124,921	62,158	68,428	19,966
Kerosene—American..do..	1,520,226	202,617	5,248,500	1,112,216
Kerosene—Borneo.....do..	988,720	122,844	955,000	146,115
Kerosene—Sumatra ...do..	614,880	79,302	1,421,140	217,430
Pepper: Black .....pounds	395,200	59,193	369,733	57,702
Pepper: White.....do..	.....	.....	75,333	17,110
Piece goods:				
Shirtings, gray, plain—				
American.....pieces	16,580	38,529	13,880	39,298
English.....do..	147,954	372,752	130,957	439,167
Japanese.....do..	3,675	10,201	23,686	88,975
Shirtings, white, plain do..	289,938	935,938	229,047	1,002,278
Sheetings, gray, plain—				
American .....do..	18,860	45,672	8,780	26,869
English.....do..	9,901	32,922	4,810	20,998
Canvas and duck,				
cotton.....yards	144,575	24,161	30,032	7,210
Drills—American....pieces	1,230	4,234	2,790	12,090
Drills—English .....pieces	1,690	$6,299	2,322	$16,229
Drills—Japanese.....do..	14,420	38,801	14,984	58,713
Jeans—Dutch .....do..	.....	.....	640	3,865
Jeans—English.....do..	72,826	208,485	41,253	143,589
Jeans—Japanese.....do..	85,320	221,769	63,610	221,829
T. cloths.....do..	.....	.....	789	2,383
Prints—Chintzes, plain, and shirtings.....do..	.....	.....	11,971	36,817
Cotton italians—				
Colored.....do..	16,800	66,352	14,606	76,834
Figured .....do..	7,134	22,041	3,310	15,092
Plain, fast black....do..	28,851	120,682	17,106	96,139
Cotton venetians—				
Colored.....do..	18,988	120,947	23,370	156,388
Figured .....do..	829	5,816	811	7,115
Plain, fast black....do..	6,318	38,359	2,504	21,377
Cotton lastings, plain—				
Fast black.....do..	3,082	10,875	3,840	19,819
Figured .....do..	4,251	10,842	8,075	40,276
Dyed shirtings and sheetings, plain.....do..	11,274	29,087	779	3,463
Dyed cambrics, lawns, and muslins .....do..	6,121	20,385	6,563	30,967
Turkey-red cambrics and shirtings.....do..	19,015	42,715	16,620	48,568
Cotton Spanish stripes.do..	536	2,291	647	3,874
Cotton flannels.....do..	12,087	33,115	10,289	41,740
Velvets and velveteens.yds.	294,710	61,713	158,296	53,289
Cotton blankets.....pieces	30,856	25,851	7,145	8,011
Handkerchiefs.....dozen	37,869	10,780	34,340	12,889
Towels.....do.....	25,257	56,657	25,242	16,096
Cotton yarns—				
Indian.....pounds	248,933	36,990	92,400	20,050
Japanese .....do..	7,567,733	1,182,349	3,646,800	764,690
Cotton thread, in balls do..	13,200	7,115	14,000	9,413
Woolen and cotton mixtures— union and poncho cloths yds.	26,168	16,365	9,159	7,175
Woolen goods—				
Camlets, English..pieces	184	3,375	293	7,233
Cloth, broad, medium, habit, and Russian..yards	4,780	6,551	677	1,346
Sandal wood.....pounds	800,133	46,570	1,283,600	84,639
Seaweed.....do..	4,470,933	69,601	4,014,267	75,812
Soda.....do..	2,750,667	68,440	1,261,467	29,300
Sugar: Brown .....do..	2,724,400	77,854	1,644,667	51,963
Sugar: White .....do..	1,806,400	70,140	329,733	15,334
Sugar: Refined.....do..	7,150,867	400,312	11,067,333	801,780
Sugar: Candy.....do..	923,733	643	1,076,933	84,605
Timber: Softwood.square feet	133,113	3,329	539,881	23,679
Umbrellas.....number	161,421	75,732	182,678	118,758
All other articles.....	.....	11,948	.....	4,846
Total.....	.....	6,292,683	.....	7,403,828

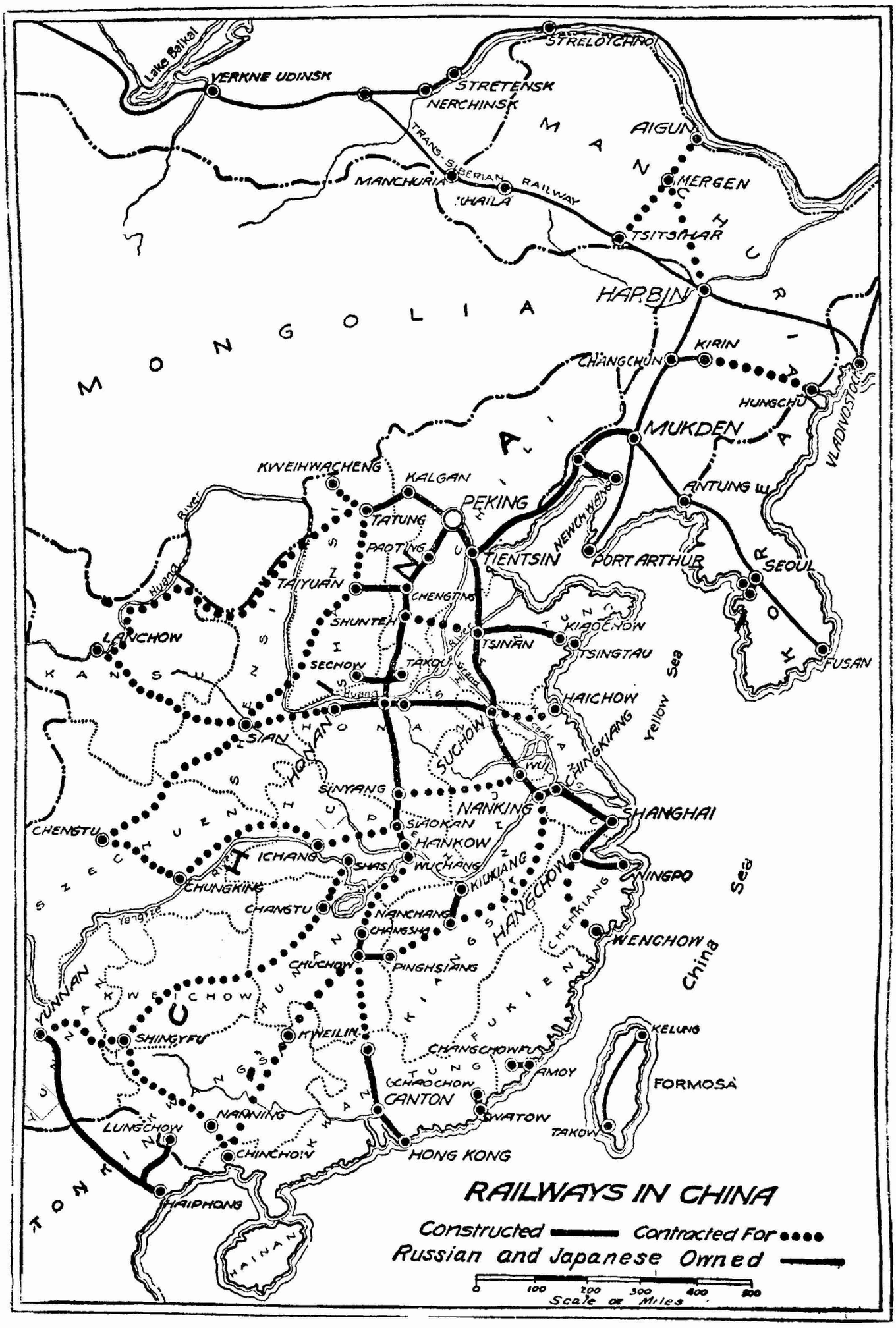
The increase in imports of cigarettes was due to the increased number of troops brought into the province.

Larger quantities of lead and tin were imported for use in the manufacture of pewter goods at Changsha. It is interesting to note that tin is found both as an import and as an export. It is believed by many that the deposits located in the mountains of southern Hunan are the most promising mineral deposits in the province from the point of view of future development. They are somewhat difficult of access, but the future should bring development with increased capital and improved transportation facilities.

Increased imports of American and Sumatra kerosene were recorded. This means renewal of stock rather than increased sales; as a matter of fact, sales of stocks of all kinds were much curtailed during the greater part of the year, owing to military operations.

Imports of Japanese plain gray shirtings showed a great increase. Electrical fittings and fixtures were imported in greater quantity, owing to the establishment of a second electric lighting plant at Changsha. Electric light equipment has gone also to Hengchow and to Changteh. Aniline dyes appeared again in the import returns. Increased imports of refined and rock sugar are recorded; the rock sugar is used in sweetening wines and in preserving fruit. Foreign umbrellas were popular. Japanese umbrellas commanded the market, doubtless because of their cheapness.

(To be Continued)


Lake Baikal
VERKNE UDINSK
STRELOTCHNO
STRETENSK
NERCHINSK
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY
MANCHURIA
HAILA
AIGUN
MERGEN
TSITSIHAR
HARBIN
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
KIRIN
CHANGCHUN
HUNGCHU
VLADIVOSTOK
MUKDEN
KWEIHWACHENG
KALGAN
PEKING
ANTUNG
NEWCHWANG
TIENTSIN
PORT ARTHUR
SEOUL
KOREA
TATUNG
PAOTING
TAIYUAN
CHENGTING
SHUNTEH
KIAOCHOW
TSINAN
TSINGTAU
FUSAN
LANCHOW
SECHOW
TAKU
HAICHOW
Yellow Sea
SIAN
HONAN
SUCHOW
CHINGKIANG
SINYANG
NANKING
SHANGHAI
CHENGTU
SHAOKAN
HANKOW
ICHANG
SHASI
WUCHANG
NINGPO
CHUNGKING
KIUKIANG
CHANGTU
NANCHANG
HANGCHOW
CHANGSHA
WENCHOW
China Sea
CHUCHOW
PINGHSIANG
YUNNAN
KWEILIN
KELUNG
SHINGYFU
CHANGCHOWFU
AMOY
FORMOSA
CANTON
SWATOW
TAKOW
NANNING
LUNGCHOW
HONG KONG
CHINCHOW
HAIPHONG
TONKIN
HAINAN
RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale of Miles

08-171

Standard Oil Company of New York

26 Broadway **New York**

The Mark of Quality

Socony Products

Illuminating Oils Lubricating Oils

Gasoline and Motor Spirits

Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Road Oils and Material for Road Building

Paraffine Wax and Candles

BRANCH OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF

Japan	Siam	India
China	Philippine Islands	South Africa
Indo-China	Straits Settlements	The Levant
	Netherlands India	

08-172

MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME VIII　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1919　NUMBER 5

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Manager
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 153
Special Articles
Pan-Mongolism Threatens China, Russia and England... ....Hollington K. Tong 157
The "Covenant" of the League of Nations..... ....William Cullen Dennis 160
Report on Colonization in Kirin .....Joseph Bailie 168
Notes from Peking 171
Who's Who in China 174
News Summary of the Week..... 176
Men and Events..... 176
Women's Work..... 180
Far Eastern Press Opinion 181
Finance and Commerce
Railroad and Canal Construction .....W. F. Carey 183
New Books and Publications..... 190
The United States Court for China..... 190

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

THE Paris peace conference, according to legation authorities in Peking, may be closed in two or three weeks. If China does not hasten to make internal peace, or is unable to compose her political differences before the closing of the most important world tribunal in Europe, she will seriously suffer. In this connection we deem it necessary to call the attention of the leaders in both North and South who may not be favorably disposed towards the early settlement of many outstanding political questions between these two sections of the country to the omission of the names of the Chinese delegates in the official list of the delegates of all the nations to the Paris conference published in the London *Daily Mail* on January 24. This is a significant fact which must not be overlooked. It shows that there is a tendency in Europe to treat the Chinese delegates to the Paris conference not as representatives of a united China. Unquestionably, Japan has been spreading broadcast the most gloomy news about the political situation in China in her attempt to influence the American and European delegates to treat the Chinese delegates, especially with regard to the Chinese-Japanese issues, none too seriously. The interruption of the Shanghai peace conference supplies Japan with good material for her press campaign. At the same time she has been urging the militarists in the North and South to continue the civil war and promising to back them financially to fight against each other until the nation itself is bleeding to death. In consequence, the militarists are trying to force things to an issue at as early a date as possible, and would welcome a separation of the North and South, the North to be monarchical and the South republican. Well-wishers of China are hoping that her principal leaders will at once realize that it is better for

them to make a compromise at the Shanghai conference and immediately start the work of reorganization at home on the one hand, and on the other hand give the undivided support of the whole nation to the Chinese delegates in Paris and thereby strengthen their position.

THE decision of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, chief of the War Participation Bureau, now known as the National Defense Army, to resign, is welcome news. Reports from the Capital state that Marshal Tuan returned to Peking from Changtehfu, Honan, where he attended the funeral ceremonies of the late Madame Yuan Shih-kai, to make preparations for handing over his administration to the Ministry of War, which will deal with the three army divisions of his National Defense Army, against which the Southern delegates have vigorously protested. The transfer of the divisions to the Ministry of War will probably not satisfy the South, as War Minister Chin Kung-pang, now in control of these troops as one of Marshal Tuan's chief lieutenants, will continue to control them in future as chief of the War Ministry. Therefore it is a transfer on paper. It appears that the South will not be satisfied with anything less than the disbandment of the troops concerned. In the meantime, as a matter of courtesy, the President has returned the letter of resignation, which was recently sent in, to Marshal Tuan on the ground that the War Participation Bureau should be maintained until the actual termination of the European war, especially as the revival of the Russian Bolsheviks along the Russo-Chinese frontier is feared. The latest report to hand is that in order to avoid the suspicion of the Southerners the government may dispatch the National Defense Army to the Heilungkiang and Sinkiang frontiers for preventing Mohammedan and Bolshevik activities.

WE always held the view that Marshal Tuan is a good man, although we believe that most of his followers are corrupt to the core and ambitious beyond legitimate bounds. Marshal Tuan is sincere in informing the President, as reported, of his willingness to make personal sacrifice if internal peace can be re-established in China without further delay by his retirement. It is expected that he will again send in his resignation on account of the strong opposition of the South to the National Defense Army, which he now knows is partially delaying the early conclusion of peace. This time the President may accept it. After General Tuan's resignation and the consequent retirement of some of his important lieutenants, China's Chief Executive may have a freer hand in negotiating for the unification of China, which is vital to the preservation of this nation as an independent state.

TOKIO'S strategy to dislodge, with the assistance of pro-Japanese Chinese officials in China, the patriotic Chinese delegates to the Paris peace conference from the strong position which they have hitherto held and to frustrate all their efforts to liberate China from the evil grip of Japan, is proving effective. A warning to the above effect has been flashed across the Pacific by Mr. Albert W. Fox, the Washington correspondent of the *North China Star*, Tientsin. Mr. Fox's telegram under date of March 18 conveying this significant warning states that "the Paris correspondent of the *New York Herald* reports that the Japanese are winning in the diplomatic battle with the Chinese before the peace conference at Paris, partly on account of the pro-Japanese Chinese, who are undermining the efforts of Messrs Wang, Koo and Alfred Sze." The fact that for selfish reasons a number of influential Chinese officials have been working at Peking and in the different provinces for their Japanese masters and against their own country is too well known in Asia. It is equally well known here that Japan's attempt to secure from the peace conference what she wanted in China—concessions, special rights and, finally, territory—can never be successful without the help of these few Chinese officials who have been corrupted by Japanese money and Japanese women. It is therefore no surprise to learn of the successful undermining of the efforts of the Chinese delegates in France by pro-Japanese officials in China. It is, however, surprising that such a message had not been received earlier, and surprising that the foreign correspondents to the peace conference were so late in discovering Japan's tricks.

IN one sense it is the pro-Japanese Chinese who are responsible for Japan's impending diplomatic victory, but really Japanese money and Japanese women are accountable for it. It is an open secret that several pro-Japanese Chinese have acquired millions of wealth through illegal transactions with Japanese agents. The money they have got, however, is not Japan's but China's. By skillful manipulations, Japanese government agents in merchant garb have been purchasing the national rights of the Chinese people, but paying the prices for them to these traitors. That is how the pro-Japanese Chinese have gotten richer and their nation become poorer whilst Japan stands to profit in every such transaction. Japanese women are playing no small part in the game. Most of the Chinese traitors have Japanese concubines, who in several instances are Japanese princesses. The latter have undoubtedly had a hand in every recent political event in China. Some of the powerful Tuchuns are but mere tools in their hands. A report comes from a reliable source to the effect that one of them has become so attached to Japan

through his Japanese mistress that he has even engaged his own daughter, who is now studying in the Island Empire, to a Japanese prince. It will be a political marriage, pure and simple, which will bring only disaster to China. Of course, no nation with a sense of self-respect would resort to this disgraceful practice. But Japan has done it and done it cleverly. Against these odds the patriotic Chinese delegates of China in Paris are now fighting. They are fighting a losing battle, unless the people in China at once oust Japan's hired hands from the government services.

THE *North China Star*, in commenting upon Mr. Fox's timely message, expresses its belief that even if Japan secures a victory at the Paris conference, she may have to pay for it dearly. It says: "If through the underhanded aid of renegade Chinese, the Japanese succeed in winning a diplomatic victory at the conference, where, in comparison with other far more weighty problems, the issue of Shantung is necessarily a minor question (the Shantung question is now before the conference in Paris), the price paid for the victory will be the ill-will of millions of Chinese. The injurious effect of the passive hostility to Japan will far outweigh any slight and temporary advantages which the Japanese may gain by falling heir to the ill-gotten German concessions in Shantung province. Tsingtao and Shantung may yet become the Alsace-Lorraine of Japan. All nations interested in the peace of the Far East—and to no country does it really mean more than to Japan herself—should strive to bring about a settlement which so squares with right and justice as to preclude all possibility of storing up future trouble. Whatever may be said of China's lack of political acumen in failing to bring about a speedy settlement of her present internal disputes, there is absolutely no doubt that North and South are acting as one man in trying to protect China's interests before the Congress of Nations. If she happens to lose out, it will be through no fault of her delegates, from both North and South. Any 'diplomatic' victory which Japan may gain, if tainted in the least by the treachery of Chinese individuals, can mean only future trouble for the peace of the Far East."

ONE encouraging feature of the whole situation is that there is only a handful of the Chinese traitors and that the people are gradually reasserting themselves. The strong attitude taken by the Southern delegates at Shanghai against secret dealings with Japan is conclusive proof that the people will sooner or later bring the traitors to justice. In it can be found the silver lining of dark clouds. Foreigners who do not understand the growing tendency of the people to reassert themselves and who condemn them for their unwillingness to make every sacrifice in order the sooner to clear the country of its undesirable citizens, in the opinion of a Chinese observer, had better withhold their judgment for the time being. It is said that the people are awaiting the issue of the Shanghai peace conference. If the conference fails, the people will no longer tolerate continual disturbance encouraged by Japan and will fight the pro-Japanese Chinese in a manner which will be unprecedented.

THE budget of the Chinese government for the year 1919, it is learned from Peking, is now ready for submission to parliament for approval. It has been compiled in haste with the assistance of all the Cabinet Ministers. The total expenditure for this year which the new budget gives is $510,000,000, or $40,000,000 more than the expenditure given in the budget for the year 1916. Undoubtedly a big sum is assigned for military purposes. There is no question that soon after the unification of the country a large number of troops will have to be disbanded and work provided for dismissed soldiers. This budget will likely come into force on July 1, if parliament passes it without much delay. It has been an unfortunate thing that parliament usually took too lengthy a time to consider such a budget and that when the budget was finally passed, the fiscal year for which it was prepared as a rule had already passed also. Take, for instance, the budget for the fifth fiscal year (July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917). It was brought before parliament on February 21, although it should have been submitted seven months previously. There was some excuse for the delay in this case. After the restoration of the Republic overthrown by Yuan Shih-kai, everything was in disorder, and the government was unable to take the financial question in hand. However there was no excuse for parliament to take fully two months to examine the budget. The government was alive to the futility of such a belated budget, but thought that it would serve as a model for the following budget. In consequence, no budget for the sixth fiscal year (July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918) was prepared, and that for the fifth was proclaimed by a ministerial order to serve as such. And there was no budget for the seventh fiscal year (July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919). It is enterprising on the part of the new Minister to get ready a budget for the eighth fiscal year. Thus parliament will have three months' time to deliberate upon it and examine and approve it.

THE question of the issue of domestic loans and especially the eight year Domestic Loan forms an interesting topic of conversation everywhere. The South is decidedly against the loan, and it is learned that the legations in

Peking have raised objections to the use of the surplus salt revenue as security for it without first obtaining their consent. On the other hand, parliament is unwilling to have the loan floated without its approval. It contends that before it will approve the flotation of a domestic loan it must pass the budget. This explains why the budget was so hastily prepared. At the present time the position of Mr. Kung Hsin-tsai, Minister of Finance, is extremely difficult. Whilst the government wants money from his ministry to meet the demands of the powerful military governors, the pay of whose soldiers has been in arrears for several months, he has been unable to overcome the opposition to the flotation of a $40,000,000 domestic loan. At the same time, he cannot borrow a single cent from the foreign banks unless he is willing to sell China's national rights to Japan for a sad mess of pottage. Only an early settlement of the internal trouble can save the present stringent financial situation and avert impending bankruptcy. Under such conditions it is impossible to expect any decent rise in the value of Peking notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications in the near future. It is feared that more depreciated Peking notes may be issued to help out the government. In that case, the financial situation will be more confounded.

ON April 5 and 6 there will be held at Tsinghua College the second annual North China Western Returned Students' Conference. This will be a significant event for returned students in the North. The program includes addresses by the American Minister, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch; Chancellor Tsai Yuan-pei, of the Peking Government University; Mr. Julean Arnold, the American Commercial Attache; and Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, former Minister of Education and a member of the Chinese educational mission which has but recently returned from a trip of investigation in the West. At the conference such questions as militarism, the unification of the railways of China, a free press, a budget for the Chinese finances and China's needs as seen by the returned students will be discussed. Special athletic and social committees are at work providing for these phases of the conference program. The significance of the conference is the desire and the determination of the modern educated young men to evolve some practical scheme to help their own country and their own people. The political situation as well as social conditions in China appear gloomy at the present, but if the young men who have been equipped with the necessary training to administer to the wants of the people will come forward as they are coming forward at the Tsinghua College Conference to alleviate and ameliorate them, there is much hope for the future of China.

THE following extract from an introduction written by Mr. N. Han, general chairman of the first Conference committee, to a pamphlet embodying reports prepared by various leaders who have given a good deal of thought to problems of national importance, gives some idea of the aspirations of the modern educated young Chinese: "If one tries to enumerate the factors that contribute to the progress and development of our country, the returned students from Europe and America should doubtless be considered as one of the few most potent agencies. Our ideal of a returned student is an active and efficient worker who really represents the best of Western civilization and helps in solving the thousand and one difficult problems that confront the nation. At the present time the country as a whole has not yet taken the Western returned students seriously, and the fault for such a state of affairs is probably not altogether one-sided. One of the chief purposes of the Returned Student Conference in North China is to discuss collectively and cooperatively the ways and means by which the Western returned students may, on the one hand, best render their services jointly as well as individually to the nation so that their lives may be identified with the social, economical, educational and religious progress of the people, and on the other, avoid obstacles which they are bound to meet and mistakes which they are liable to make."

THE organization of an international press club in Peking is the latest development of Far Eastern journalism, indicating the progress of the Chinese journalists during the last few years. It is undoubtedly welcomed by every newspaper man as it facilitates the collection of news. The first "at home" of the club was given last Tuesday, and it was well attended by several Cabinet Ministers and members of the different legations in the Capital. The presence of so many guests of rank and station at the "at home" indicated a change of attitude on their part towards the journalists whom they used to ignore but whom they now recognize as an important factor. The International Press Club has recently acquired headquarters which are the meeting place for all journalists who are its members. In a circular it has just issued, it states that the club has been established in an effort to bring together Chinese and foreign journalists and publicists and co-ordinate their activities. It is strictly a non-party organization and is devoted solely to the professional business of publicity. It already numbers among its members a majority of those interested in journalism in Peking—Americans, Britons, Chinese, French and Japanese. The circular announces that a translation department will be organized which will be the center of the club's activities—a closer intercommunication between the Chinese and foreign

press being a self-evident necessity to assist national reform.

Pan-Mongolism Threatens China, Russia and England

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

REPORTS regarding the Pan-Mongolian movement of Attamen Simeonoff, the daring Cossack Buratt, have literally been pouring in. They are conflicting as well as confusing. Every well-informed person in Peking, however, is now convinced that Simeonoff for four weeks has been trying to unite Tibet, Outer and Inner Mongolia, Hulunbuir and the province of Trans-Baikal and create a new nation with himself as its real ruler and that in this adventure he has been receiving the support of the Japanese militarists and a few irresponsible Americans, both of whom have their own national or personal interests to serve. Whether or not the Hara Cabinet is involved in this intrigue to disturb the peace of the world, all the facts so far available are not sufficient to indicate. On the other hand, the insinuation of the Japanese press in the Far East that the American government is interested in the movement is not justified although it is true that a couple of American adventurers who are perhaps too eager to carry to the farthermost corner of the earth President Wilson's doctrine of self-determination are helping Simeonoff to make these semi-independent states independent. The consensus of opinion in the Chinese Capital at the time of writing is that the Pan-Mongolian movement is bound to fail sooner or later.

Chinese observers who have been paying the closest attention to the new development in Siberia and Mongolia are of the opinion that China should—and she most probably would—give her consent to the establishment of an independent government in Mongolia and one in Tibet if Japan will agree to restore independence to Korea, France frees Annam from her present bondage and Great Britain gives sovereignty to India. One condition upon which China should insist in this connection is that all of these new independent states should be absolutely free of any interference from other Powers. Of course such a solution of the international questions in that part of the world will be the least welcomed by the Japanese militarists, for it would deprive them of all possibility for national expansion and prevent them from obtaining another inch of land in the vast continent of Asia.

Pan-Mongolism is a powder magazine, and whoever first sets fire to it may get killed. It will affect China principally, and Russia and France and Great Britain no less. That these

nations will not tolerate any scheme of the Japanese militarists to make the regions concerned gradually come under their influence for the purpose of the exploitation of their natural resources and for the contemptible purpose of self-aggrandisement is a foregone conclusion. There is no doubt that the new movement is a part of this scheme of the Japanese militarists, but it will be well, in the opinion of farsighted foreign diplomats in Peking, for Japan to disassociate herself from it at once. Pan-Mongolism is a two-edged sword, which is difficult to handle.

Here is a brief account of the inception and the present state of the Pan-Mongolian movement which, in view of the importance attached to it in both foreign and Chinese circles, may not be lacking in interest.

The territory involved is bigger than China Proper. Part of it, namely Trans-Baikal, is in Russia. Hulunbuir enjoys semi-autonomy given to it by China in August of 1915 as a result of a treaty with Russia, whilst Inner and Outer Mongolia are under Chinese sovereignty and Chinese suzerainty respectively. The movement, although it is called Pan-Mongolian, covers Tibet as well. Simeonoff is the principal promoter of it and the Japanese militarists appear to be the real backers.

Several months ago Simeonoff, flushed with his victory over the Bolsheviks and at the instigation of the Japanese, aspired to be the ruler of a new kingdom. On March 2 he became quite

serious about the matter and called a conference at Chita, his headquarters. A few adventurers posing as representatives of Tibet and Trans-Baikal and Hulunbuir attended the conference and decided upon the formation of an independent Mongolian state and the dispatching of deputies to the Paris peace conference, and proposed the recruiting of 60,000 men to preserve its dignity. It was further decided that the Capital of the new state should be at Hailai and that the government should be run by four ministries—of Finance, Foreign Affairs, War and the Interior. Simeonoff was elected Grand Duke and Commander-in-Chief. A message appealing to President Wilson for support was sent by the conference through an American military officer, by the name of Captain Barrow, who is serving under Simeonoff as a staff officer. Whether or not this message reached Washington is not known, but the foreign officials in the Legation Quarters and the Chinese government believe that no reply will be given by President Wilson, who realizes that the interests of four different nations are involved in the movement.

From beginning to end Outer Mongolia has been against the so-called Pan-Mongolism. Simeonoff invited the Living Buddha or Hutukhtu, its spiritual as well as political head, to send delegates to his Chita conference with the intention of making him a nominal chief of the new Mongolian state which is to be placed under Japanese protection, but the latter refused to comply with his request. In consequence Simeonoff sent three Japanese agents to interview the Living Buddha and try to convince him of the feasibility of the plan, but these Japanese agents were not received on their arrival at Urga. Unofficial reports in circulation that the Living Buddha has succumbed to the pressure of the Japanese agents, joined Inner Mongolia, declared independence of China and proclaimed himself President of the Mongol Republic, still lack confirmation.

The people in Mongolia do not welcome a new situation if they can possibly help it. They are loyal to China and China is kind to them. This is a well-known fact. The Mongols are aware that their autonomy conceded by China in consequence of a treaty with Russia in May of 1915 might be cancelled if they try to revolt. But the struggle for supremacy between the princes and the priests in that region has been going on all the time, and of late it has assumed a more serious aspect. This offers an opportunity to Simeonoff to intrigue. On account of the old age of the Living Buddha, his religious followers have been attempting to concentrate the power in anticipation of the time when he dies and when the numerous princes might start a movement to dislodge them from their present position. The Living Buddha, sixty years of age, is weak, sickly and blind. It is expected that he may die any time. As it will take more than six months to settle the question of his successor—according to the belief of the Mongolian priests the soul of the Living Buddha always lives although his body dies, and after the death of the body, the soul will have to find a suitable boy in Tibet as its new dwelling place—civil trouble will certainly break out during the interval unless the religious followers are powerful enough to keep the princes in order. As the priests are concentrating their power, the princes are naturally becoming dissatisfied. Simeonoff and his Japanese masters have seen this situation in Outer Mongolia and are encouraging the dissatisfaction of the princes. At the same time they are threatening the Living Buddha with a revolt if he persists in his refusal to have anything to do with the Pan-Mongolian movement.

Latest information from Siberia states that on the evening of March 15 the second conference of the Pan-Mongolians with Simeonoff as chairman was held and attended by representatives of those Mongolian princes and nobles whose ranks were taken away by the Peking government but were afterwards returned to them upon the cancellation of the independence of Outer Mongolia as a result of the Sino-Russian treaty. At the second conference it is understood that the Living Buddha was represented by the Prince of the Tushitu clan.

Although Simeonoff is an instrument of some ambitious Japanese in reality, nominally he is the man of the hour in Siberia and Mongolia at this particular moment. Only 29 years of age, he was born in the province of Trans-Baikal, which is composed of Cossacks, peasants and Buratts. To the latter class he belongs, claiming to have Mongolian blood in him. At first sight his claim appears a joke, but upon inquiries made in various quarters it is learned that his grandmother was truly of Mongolian origin.

Attamen Simeonoff is a full-fledged general and did well between January 1917 and January 1919. It was he who first fought the Bolsheviks and the German prisoners. During the early part of the Great War he was sent to the front to fight the Germans as one of the Cossack officers. In many encounters he showed an unusual degree of bravery, for which he received the military cross. He was wounded a number of times in battle. During the Kerensky government he was sent to Trans-Baikal to organize a regiment of Buratts.

In March of 1917 Simeonoff returned to Trans-Baikal and started recruiting. His regiment, shortly after its formation, was ready for the front, but it was used against the Bolsheviks instead. An agent of Simeonoff was sent to Peking to ask for assistance from the Allies to prevent the Bolsheviks from further advancing

eastward. As he was a brave soldier, Prince Kudacheff, the Russian Minister to China, gave him support by introducing his agent to the Allied Ministers in Peking.

In February of 1918 all the Allied legations at the instructions of their home governments sent representatives to Siberia to study the new situation in consequence of the visit of Simeonoff's agent. China sent General Chang Ku-yu from Heilungkiang on this occasion. The mission of investigation was the first step taken by the Allies against the Bolsheviks. Later, Simeonoff received reinforcements from the Chezcho-Slovaks, who operated against the Bolsheviks from the West, whilst his force operated from the East. At this time Simeonoff received the assistance of the Allies, and especially of Japan, which gave him money, food and ammunition. As his force and the Chezho-Slovaks advanced in pursuit of the Bolsheviks and the German prisoners, an international force assembled in Siberia to defend their bases. The result was the withdrawal of the Bolsheviks from Asiatic Russia.

After the institution of the government of Admiral Koltschak at Omsk with power over the whole of Siberia, Simeonoff showed disobedience and refused to submit himself to authority. Compelled by circumstances, he had to swear allegiance to the Omsk government temporarily. Meanwhile he was making preparations to free himself from the control of the Siberian authorities and, flattered by his Japanese army officers, dreamed the dream of an empire-builder.

Simeonoff is Commander-in-Chief of the Fifth Army Corps stationed in the Trans-Baikal and Amur provinces and is therefore under General Horvath, who is representative of the Siberian government in the Far East. His extraordinary ambition as revealed in the Pan-Mongolian movement will likely affect his present position. What he is doing at Chita is officially disapproved by the Russian legation at Peking, which is acting under instructions from the Siberian government. The Russian officials in the Capital hold the view that General Simeonoff should continue fighting the Bolsheviks instead of creating trouble in Mongolia and Trans-Baikal.

Little doubt remains that Simeonoff is receiving financial support from the Japanese militarists who, from the very beginning of the anti-Bolshevik movement, have been supplying him with the sinews of war, thereby keeping him, as they are keeping many Chinese militarists, under their influence. Being a military man, simple-minded although brave, the young Buratt is now a mere tool in Japanese hands, and will continue to be one as long as he can have money to spend for himself and to maintain his victorious troops. It is true that officially Japan is obliged by the recent arrangement made with the Allied High Commissioners not to advance any money for purposes other than stipulated, but there are many ways to circumscribe the arrangement, in which ways the Japanese are past-masters.

A. Monestier, the well-informed editor of *La Politique de Pekin*, published in his weekly on March 23 an interesting article on the Pan-Mongolian movement, a translation of which is given below further to enlighten the rather complicated situation:

"The news which has been reaching us from Mongolia confirms that the Japanese have been the real instigators of the Pan-Mongolian movement, Attamen Simeonoff being only a figurehead. The turning of the balance in favor of Japan in the regions where Russian influence used to be predominant has prompted her to seek a new field for conquest. But if we study this question from more than one point of view, it is very significant indeed.

"A person who recently returned from Siberia and is well acquainted with what Japan has been doing there gives us his view as follows: The Japanese troops in Siberia are now being withdrawn and by the end of April there will not be a single one left. Through this act, Japan will prove to the world that she has no ulterior motive in Siberia. But what will be the situation? After England, America and France have also withdrawn their forces, there will only remain the small force of the Omsk government to face the Bolsheviks. But the Omsk government, having at its back Simeonoff's troops who are none too friendly towards it, will not be in a position to risk a decisive action with the enemy.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Will be pleased to send the latest Prospectus and a copy of the Balance Sheet to any subscriber to Millard's Review, on receiving a telephone message or a letter of request.

Head Office,
10 Canton Road
SHANGHAI, CHINA

Then the Allied nations will ask Japan to send troops to Siberia anew. This time, Japan will send a very imposing force with the object of having it stationed in the region for good, free from the interference of the Allied troops.

"On the other hand Japan, in helping the Pan-Mongolian movement, has two aims. Her first aim is to have a stronger hold on Mongolia, where she has already established herself. Her second aim is to frustrate the plans of the Allies to internationalize the Trans-Siberian Railway.

"As one can see, Japan's actions in Siberia and Mongolia are closely connected. She is getting out of both places, but she is maintaining her intelligence bureaux there nevertheless. By such means she is keeping the door open so that she may be able to return whenever she wants. Undoubtedly the Imperialistic Party in Japan wishes her future expansion, encouraged by a state of anarchy exisiting in Russia, and the inaction of the Chinese government. It is, however, a question whether the liberal party in Japan will allow the militarists to control the situation and carry out their policy of expansion.

"Mr. Ozaki, former Minister of Justice, who is now travelling in America and Europe, gave a speech at a banquet in his honor, the gist of which is thus:

"'The Japanese Empire is now in a state of isolation.

"'Who are friends of Japan in China, Russia and other neighboring countries?

"'The Anglo-Japanese relations are becoming colder. In Siberia, where we have nothing against America, America has much against us.

"'Whilst all the people of the world are yelling against war preparations, we are demanding the possession of the South Sea Islands which would threaten the safety of Australia and America.

"'We exclude colored men and the Chinese from our shores and maltreat the people of Korea. How can we expect from others an attitude which we refuse to adopt ourselves?

"'We are being dominated by a gang of bureaucrats and militarists.

"'Weak in her armaments, lacking in economic strength and without any intellectual knowledge, Japan yet considers herself as one of the five biggest Powers of the world.

"'I am going to find a place where I can give my brain a rest!'

"This is the substance of the speech of an eminent Japanese. We believe that the Japanese government would do well to ponder over what Mr. Ozaki has said therein before embarking upon a new adventure which is full of perils."

Peking, March 23, 1919.

The "Covenant" of the League of Nations

BY WILLIAM CULLEN DENNIS
Legal Adviser to the Chinese Government

THE idea of a League of Nations is not new. For centuries it has been a cherished possession of advanced political philosophers. William Penn in his essay towards the peace of Europe published in 1693 advances every substantive idea in support of a League of Nations that has been thought of since and moreover, he forecasted many of the practical details which are now under consideration. It is not even a new thing for the leader of a great state under the stress of a great war to commit himself to the principle of a League of Nations for the preservation of peace at the close of the war. Henry of Navarre of France in the midst of his struggle with the House of Austria under the inspiration of his great Minister Sully is said to have cherished this idea at the time when his brilliant career was cut short by the dagger of the assassin. Still later Alexander I of Russia dreamed this great dream under the stress of his conflict with Napoleon and explained his ideas in terms which would do credit to a statesman of to-day, but later on he allowed himself to be beguiled into an alliance with Napoleon and still later after Napoleon's overthrow his great dream of a League of Nations which he still honestly cherished dwindled into an alliance of despots for the suppression of liberty throughout the world.

The thing that is new in the present situation is that we now have a responsible leader of a great nation not only proclaiming the ideal of a League of Nations in the hour of combat and trial but faithfully laboring for it in the hour of triumph and laboring with such success that the representatives of 14 nations have united in presenting to the peace conference at Versailles a draft for the constitution of the proposed league. This draft, whatever its fate, is one of the most important documents in the history of mankind. Even if it should be radically modified or wholly abandoned or worse yet, even if it should be substantially accepted and thereafter should prove a failure in practical operation, it nevertheless is a great milestone in the long slow evolutionary process which has produced in turn the family, community, tribe, nation, empire and federated state and is now by way of producing a federated world.

The draft constitution or "Covenant" has been made public for the consideration and criticism of all men. This is not only in accordance with the first of President Wilson's fourteen points: "Open covenant of peace openly arrived at," but it is in accordance with the obvious requirements of the situation. Noth-

ing of real value will have been accomplished at Versailles unless the constitution there agreed upon commends itself both to the sober judgment and to the eager hope of mankind. This not only means that the constitution will have to be submitted before ratification to the various representative bodies who are associated in the treaty-making power by the constitutions of the various nations such as the Senate in the United States, the Chambers in France and Belgium, Parliament in Great Britain,* Italy and China but it means that if the Covenant of Versailles is to endure and develop it must have the general and intelligent support of the people of the civilized world in somewhat the same degree as that secured by its framers for the constitution of the United States at the time of the formation of the American union. It is only such intelligent understanding which can ripen into a confidence and affection which will enable the league and its constitution to stand the attacks which are certain to be directed against it by the self-interest of nations, classes and races.

The constitution of the league therefore deserves and is receiving the careful scrutiny and candid criticisms of the civilized world. No one is too great or too small profitably to take part in this discussion in which all are equally concerned.

It is with the desire to contribute ever so little to this "great argument" that the following summary and brief discussion of the more salient provisions of the draft constitution is written.

The machinery proposed for the league is very simple. It consists of a Body of Delegates, an Executive Council and a Permanent International Secretariat (Article 1).

The Body of Delegates is composed of representatives of all the nations constituting the league, each nation having one vote and not more than three delegates, selected in any way it sees fit and changed when it pleases (Articles 1 and 2).

The Executive Council consists of one representative each from America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, together with one representative from each of four other nations chosen by the Body of Delegates (Article 3). In case matters directly affecting the interests of any Power or Powers not members of the Executive Council are to be discussed, these Powers are to be invited to attend and presumably take part in the proceedings of the Council (Article 3).

The Secretariat consists of a Secretary-General chosen by the Executive Council and secretaries appointed by the Secretary-General and confirmed by the Council (Article 5).

* It would seem clear that aside from the fact that the Cabinet in Great Britain can any time be challenged by a vote of want of confidence in the House of Commons the adoption of the proposed covenant involves financial liability or change of the law of the land and could therefore only be put into effect in Great Britain by act of Parliament. The point is however academic inasmuch as the government has expressly promised to consult the House of Commons with regard to the terms of the treaty of peace.

Shantung Christian University

The School of Medicine
The School of Theology
The School of Arts and Science

The 1919 Entrance Examinations

June 9th to 13th
August 25th to 29th

For Entrance Regulations, and Application Forms, address

THE REGISTRAR,

Shantung Christian University,

Tsinan, Shantung.

Meetings of the Body of Delegates and Executive Council are to be held at stated intervals and as required, at the seat of the league (which has not yet been determined) or elsewhere (Articles 2 and 3), the first meeting being summoned by the President of the United States (Article 4).

The representatives of the nations and officers of the league enjoy diplomatic immunity and the buildings occupied for the purposes of the league the privileges of extraterritoriality (Art. VI).

The general competence of both the Body of Delegates and the Executive Council for purposes of discussion and recommendation extends to all matters within the sphere of action of the league and "any matter affecting the peace of the world" is expressly and repeatedly declared to be within the sphere of action of the league (Arts. 2, 3, 11 and 24).

More specifically the Body of Delegates is empowered as follows:

First to admit by a two-thirds vote as new members of the league nations able to give "effective guarantees" of their sincere intention to observe their international obligations and ready to conform to the principles laid down by the league with respect to armaments (Art. 7).

Second to advise the reconsideration of treaties which have become inapplicable "and other international conditions of which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world" (Art. 24).

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-kown *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, ecomonical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waferways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address. "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used. A.B.C. 5 Edition; and Bentleys.

Finally in the very important matter of inquiry and recommendation with respect to the settlement of disputes between nations not submitted to arbitration, which is entrusted in the first instance to the Executive Council, a change of venue can be had to the Body of Delegates either on the initiative of the Executive Council itself or at the request of either of the parties if made within 14 days after the submission of the dispute.

The Executive Council is specifically empowered as noted above to appoint the Secretary-General and confirm the secretaries (Art. 5) and is further endowed with large powers of initiation, investigation and recommendation.

The Council formulates plans for the reduction of armies and recommends limits for equipment and armament which when adopted by the nations cannot be exceeded without the permission of the Council. It advises with respect to the regulation of the private manufacture of munitions of war (Art. 8).

The Council advises as to the means of making good the fundamental guarantees of the territorial integrity and political independence of the member states (Art. 10).

It proposes the steps which can best be taken to carry out an arbitral award against a recalcitrant nation (Art. 13).

It is empowered to formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent Court of International Justice (Art. 14), a task which the Second Hague Conference essayed in vain to accomplish.

To the Council are referred for inquiry and recommendation disputes between nations not submitted to arbitration subject to removal to the Body of Delegates as above noted (Art. 12 and 15), and in case the recommendation is unanimous it proposes measures to give effect to the recommendation against a recalcitrant nation (Art. 15).

And finally the Council recommends the military measures to be taken by the member nations to protect the covenants of the league (Art 16).

In all these important matters the Council "proposes," "advises" and "recommends"; it is not empowered to decide and its advice must commend itself by its purport as well as by its authorship if it is to command that general acquiescence which is essential to the development of the league.

As respects the matters now to be mentioned the Council has larger powers.

The Council determines the conditions upon which non-members shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of the settlement of disputes, and is empowered to "take action" as well as to make recommendations with a view to prevent hostilities in case the invitation is declined. Presumptively such action could be taken by a majority vote of the Council but to what extent if any dissenting members of the Council or the other members of the league not represented on the Council would be bound to contribute to or participate in such action is not stated.

Again the Executive Council is empowered to define in a special act or charter the degree of authority to be exercised by a mandatory state over a colony or territory which has been turned over to it for tutelage and guidance as a result of the territorial readjustments growing out of the peace. This is a large power which if exercised with firmness and beneficence and followed up hereafter will mark the formal and universal recognition of the gospel of altruism in dealings between strong nations and weaker peoples brought within their influence or control by the fortunes of international politics. Such a principle once recognized cannot be confined in its application to the particular peoples who happen to be dealt with in the present readjustments.

Such are the broad outlines of the powers conferred by the Covenant upon the Body of Delegates and Executive Council. The powers of the secretariat require no discussion. The Covenant also contains a number of general provisions not directly related to the powers conferred upon any particular organ of the league.

Provision is made for the establishment of three advisory bodies, a commission on armaments (Art. 9), another on the rights and duties of mandatory nations (Art. 19), and a permanent

bureau of labor (Art. 20). No special provision is made as to how these bodies are to be appointed and this would appear therefore to be a matter for future agreement inasmuch as the Covenant does not appear to confer general residuary powers on any body. Moreover, the high contracting parties agree that the "league" shall have general supervision of the trade "in arms and ammunition with the countries in which control of this traffic is necessary to the common interest" (Art. 18). No particular body is charged with this duty or with the further duty of making provision "to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all states" which is also enjoined on the league (Art. 21).

The Covenant also provides for the registration with the Secretary-General and prompt publication of all treaties "hereafter" made by any member state (Art. 23), and the abrogation of all treaties inconsistent with the Covenant (Art. 25).

Amendments to the Covenant must be ratified by all the states whose representatives compose the Executive Council and by three-fourths of the states whose representatives compose the Body of Delegates. There is no provision for withdrawal from the league.

Such is a bare outline of the provisions of the Covenant. How far does it measure up to our hopes? What does it do for the world in general and for China in particular, and what general objections or particular objections from the viewpoint of China can justly be urged against it?

The opening words of the Covenant point out that the league has two functions, namely "to promote international cooperation," and to "secure international peace and security." The second of these functions is perhaps foremost in our minds just now. What will the league do to prevent or abolish war?

The signatory nations bind themselves not to go to war without:

(a) "Previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to enquiry by the Excutive Council," and

(b) Waiting "three months after the award by the arbitrator or recommendations by the Executive Council" and

(c) Not even then "as against a member of the league which complies with the award . . . or the recommendation" of the Council (Art. 12).*

Furthermore the nations expressly agree to abide in good faith by any award which may be rendered (Art. 13). This agreement does not apply to a recommendation of the Executive Council.

The members of the league, therefore, are pledged never to resort to war except with a nation which refuses to abide by an arbitral award which it has solemnly agreed to accept, or refuses to accept the recommendation of the Executive Council. It is hardly necessary to say that this agreement, if it had been in force and lived up to, would have prevented the terrible war through which we have just passed. If honestly carried out it will amount to the practical, although of course not the theoretical, abolition of war. The cabled dispatches of the last few days represent one of the ablest and most distinguished American statesmen as criticizing the Covenant, and presumably this provision, on the ground that it "tends to recognize the rationality of war," and that instead war should be declared a crime and be punished as such. Undoubtedly this is the ideal toward which we should strive. It is the ideal which, as I understand them, illuminated President Wilson's addresses during the war. But presumably it was found impossible to bring the representatives of the nations at Versailles to go so far at this time. And it is not strange that this is so. In view of the imperfection of the machinery for international arbitration and conciliation which is as yet, at the very best, not so good as judicial machinery of the advanced state, it was perhaps wise to go no further at this time until the new machinery for international justice is tested in actual practice. Certainly it was wise not to go faster than the sober judgment of the delegates permitted, for this, of all matters, is one in which an unwill-

*Compare Art. 15, which seems to require compliance with the unanimous recommendation as a bar to war.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000
Philippine National Bank
No. 1 The Bund
TELEPHONE C. 2741
Shanghai
Head Office: Manila
BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York
and throughout the
Philippines
Correspondents at principal
cities in the Orient,
United States and
Europe
****
SAVINGS & CHECKING ACCOUNTS
FIXED DEPOSITS
EXCHANGE BOUGHT and SOLD
COMMERCIAL & TRAVELLERS
LETTERS of CREDIT
TRAVELLERS CHECKS

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital.....$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital.....$1,020,000.00

Managing Director: Sun Tao San

Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities :—

Tientsin	Changchun	Ningpo
Shanghai	Antung	Shaoshing
Peking	Fengtien	Canton
Hankow	Kiukiang	Hongkong
Nanking	Chinkiang	Changteh
Yangchow	Soochow	Chengchow
Hsuchow	Wusieh	Tsinkiangpu
Pengpu	Hangchow	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries :—

London :	International Banking Corporation
New York :	International Banking Corporation
San Francisco :	International Banking Corporation
Boston :	American Express Company
Tokio :	Bank of Chosen
Kobe :	Bank of Chosen
Osaka :	Bank of Chosen
Yokohama :	Bank of Taiwan

And also other principal cities in foreign countries

Shanghai Branch

S441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

ing agreement is worse than an imperfect agreement. "Time is on our side." Peace through justice according to law can be trusted through the natural evolutionary process of the survival of the fittest between nations as it has among men, eventually to banish war if it is given a fair chance to compete with war. And the Covenant does more than that. If carried out it gives the advantage to the peaceful method of settling disputes.

But all this is on the assumption that the agreement will be enforced. It is much more likely that war will come as a result of a breach of the agreement than in the single case where it is still permitted by its terms. What then? How is the Covenant to be enforced against another law-breaker like Germany? Here lies the vital point in the whole matter.

It is provided that if any nation goes to war in violation of the Provisions of Art. 12, above stated, the following penalties apply:

(a) Its act is to be regarded as an act of war against all the members of the league and carries with it the severance of all financial, commercial and personal intercourse between its citizens and the citizens of the other states of the league.

(b) The members will assist and support and defend each other in this course, and afford passage to one another's troops.

(c) The Executive Council shall recommend what force each nation shall contribute to protect the Covenants of the league.

During the discussion of the proposed league, during the war, Mr. Balfour summed up the argument for a physical sanction for its mandates by saying "Law is not enough. Behind law there must be power." President Wilson comments on this feature of the Covenant by saying: "Armed force is in the background of this program, but is in the background; and if the moral force of the world will not suffice, the physical force of the world shall."

It is submitted that the provisions of the Covenant as to peace through Justice, regulated by law and secured in a last resort by force, while not ideal are practical and sufficient. They mark a great step forward in the long, slow process of substituting the court for the sword. It would be folly to reject them because they do not go as far as we would like. The best must not be allowed to become "the enemy of the good."

Next perhaps in importance and interest to the provisions dealing with the settlement of international disputes by legal rather than war-like processes and putting both moral and physical force at the service of the new world order comes the far reaching guarantee provided in Article 10. By this article "The High Contracting Parties . . . . undertake to respect and preserve, as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states—members of the league." This provision incorporates one of President Wilson's favorite ideas which he had previously presented to the American Republics proposing that they should exchange a similar guarantee.* The last of his well-known fourteen points embodies the idea in almost identical terms, calling for "mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike." The differences between this phraseology and that of Article 10 of the Covenant, while slight, are important. The insertion of the words "as against external agression" serves to make it absolutely plain that the guarantee could never be invoked in case of revolution or internal strife after the fashion of the Holy Alliance of unhappy memory. Moreover, the adjective "existing" has been inserted as a qualifier before the words "political independence" doubtless with a view to making it absolutely clear that the league is not called upon to secure for any signatory nation greater political independence than it enjoyed at the time it entered the league. This provides for the case of a self-governing dominion, such as Australia, which might become a member of the league under Article 7, or a nation bound to

*See President Wilson's address to the Mexican Editors, June 7, 1918.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINTS & VARNISHES

Paste Paints,
Flat Wall Paints,
Ready Mixed Paints,
Calcimine,
Cement Paints,
Stains & Varnishes.

Large Stocks—Recently Arrived

Color Cards, Prices and Information upon request to

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI

Branches at Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin, Urga, Tsinan, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong Canton Vladivostock, Yunnanfu.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe—Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

These steamers are equipped with the most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. NO UPPER BERTHS. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE

San Francisco—Honolulu—Manila—Saigon—Singapore—Calcutta—Colombo

"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

PANAMA SERVICE

San Francisco—Mexico—Central America—Panama

Safety and comfort of passengers always our first consideration.

For information regarding passage or freight apply to company's agents at San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta or Colombo.

I—B Nankiag Road
Palace Hotel Building SHANGHAI
Telephone—Central 5056
Cable Address "Solano"

08-185

another by a treaty of alliance, always providing, of course, that such treaty were not inconsistent with the terms of the Covenant. And in this connection it seems unfortunate that the Covenant does not require the publication of all treaties heretofore entered into as well as those hereafter entered into as a prerequisite to their continued validity. It would seem that in view of the guarantee of existing "political independence," together with the provision abrogating inconsistent treaties, every member of the league is entitled to know the text of every treaty entered into by any other member which is asserted to be valid at the date of the formation of the league. And it is submitted that in view of the great importance of this guarantee to the weaker nations and the opposition it is already arousing among the public men of some of the stronger nations, as, for instance, in the Senate of the United States, the Covenant should be amended before it is finally adopted by providing for the publication of all treaties considered to be in force at the date of the formation of the league within a stated time, and further providing that any treaty not so registered and published should be void. Finally the benefits of the guarantee of Article 10 are specifically limited to member nations thus disposing of all question as to the status of non-signatory nations or countries or peoples, at one time independent or quasi-independent, which have lost their independence, as, for instance, Ireland or Korea.

Article 10 further provides that in case of any breach or threatened breach of the guarantee "the Executive Council shall advise upon means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled." It will be observed that this provision does not lay down any definite penalty or impose any definite obligation upon the members of the league to set on foot a commercial boycott or war against a violator of the guarantee. But it would ordinarily be possible for any nation deeming itself threatened as to its territorial integrity or political independence to raise an international issue and then call for arbitration or enquiry under the provisions of Articles 12 and 15 and the failure of the other party to submit to arbitration or enquiry or his refusal to accept the results thereof would have the same consequences as in any other case within the scope of those Articles.

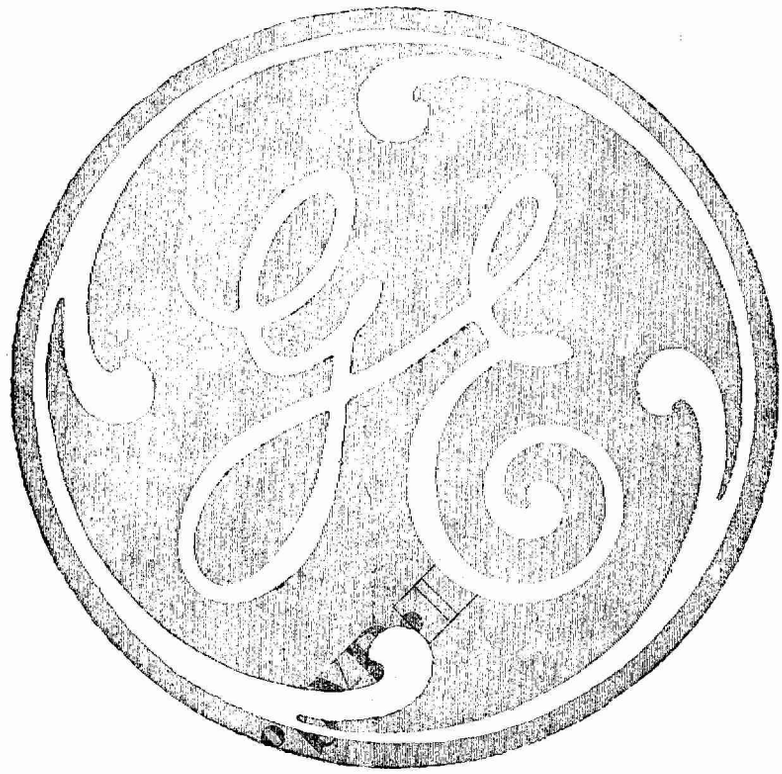
The broad guarantee of Article 10 is certain to cause the most serious discussion and to arouse the strongest opposition in the stronger countries as the cabled reports of the debates in the United States Senate have already shown. The obligations imposed are certainly heavy and at best must remain somewhat ill defined. But it is submitted that it will be worth all it costs even to those nations which will profit least and give most if the era of forcible expansion and annexation with all its attendant evils has forever ended. There are other and better ways to progress along the lines of constructive cooperation pointed out by the Covenant. And even if some nations must pay a disproportionate part of the price heroic Belgium has just shown us that it is as true of a nation as of an individual that "whosoever seeks to save his life shall lose it and whosoever shall lose his life shall preserve it."

It is in this spirit that countries like America must face the apparent sacrifices which the proposed constitution of the league entails—the giving up of the Monroe Doctrine in its present form which practically amounts to a guarantee on the part of the United States of the territorial integrity and political independence of the American republics against European aggression in favor of the broader guarantee of the league of all its members—the possibility that even questions as vital and as strictly within the competence of a nation as its immigration policy might if they came to affect the peace of the world be drawn into discussion before the Executive Council of the league although there would be little possibility of any radical recommendation being arrived at. For I think it must be admitted that as the language of the Covenant now stands, unless it is amended in this particular as has been suggested, questions of immigration or even naturalization might under some circumstances come up for discussion.

It is in this same spirit of sacrifice for the common good that China must weigh the advantages and disadvantages of the league—must weigh against the consideration that the league gives her what she needs and must have, *viz.* the opportunity for the development of her internal resources and the solution of her internal problems unvexed by the threat or the actuality of foreign aggression, the consideration, unpalatable to be sure, that for the present she is to be barred from the charmed circle of the so-called Great Powers who sit as of right in the Executive Council of the League.

Surely there is no doubt as to what China's choice should be between the substance and the shadow. The predominance of the Great Powers in the affairs of the world is not produced by the Covenant of the league. It exists and it will continue to exist as long as conditions remain as they are, league or no league. The only question is whether these Powers shall be left free to work their will in the world without restriction except from the intelligence and conscience of their peoples or shall be self-limited by a constitution which binds them to work for the common good. No nation can accept present exclusion from the Executive Council so cheerfully as China who's resources, territory and history, given a few years peaceful recuperation,

The Guarantee of Excellence on Goods Electrical



LOOK for this trademark on electric motors, generators, fans, lamps, wiring devices — on everything electrical that you buy. This trademark guarantees reliability and long service. It is the mark of the General Electric Company, the largest manufacturer of electrical products in the world.

General Electric Company products have established this trademark as the Guarantee of Excellence on Goods Electrical.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY of NEW YORK

Representatives in the Far East:

CHINA—Andersen, Meyer & Company, Ltd., Shanghai
DUTCH EAST INDIES—General Electric Company, Soerabaya, Java
JAPAN—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Tokio; Bagnall & Hilles, Yokohama; General Electric Co., Yokohama
KOREA—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Seoul
PHILIPPINES — Pacific Commercial Company, Manila

General Representatives outside of Japan

American General Electric Edison Corporation of China, Shanghai.

49D-5

08-187

are such as to entitle her and to secure for her with the consent of all recognition as the full international equal of the greatest nations of the earth.

The press dispatches report friends of President Wilson as saying that he took with him to Versailles a better constitution for the league than that actually adopted. Very possibly. It is not so much a question of what is abstractly best in these matters as what can be secured which is better than nothing and which keeps open the way for improvement in the future. It goes without saying that the Covenant should be improved wherever possible. It should in my judgment be made more definite in a number of places and some body, preferably the Body of Delegates, should be made the residuary legatee of all power not otherwise disposed of over matters within the sphere of the league, and in view of the fact that it is a great experiment it is submitted that some method of withdrawal after due notice should be provided. Other amendments have been suggested in the course of this paper. But when the time comes when the last amendment has been proposed and either been adopted or rejected and the Covenant as a whole remains much as at present and the question arises to take it or leave it, I submit that we should take it. Scientific progress on the one hand has reduced space in terms of time until we are a world of near neighbors and on the other it has multiplied the number and power of the means of destruction until there is no longer any reasonable proportion between the destruction wrought by war and its possible contribution to progress. And this process has only begun. The next great war with its hundreds of thousands of aeroplanes dropping poisonous gas bombs able to destroy whole cities and its thousands of submarines will exceed the war which has just closed in horror and destructiveness as much as the latter exceeded the wars of Napoleon, unless something is done to substitute for war some other higher form of competition. As H. G. Wells has picturesquely said: "It becomes more and more plainly a choice between the League of Free Nations and a famished race of men looting in search of non-existent food amidst the smoldering ruins of civilization." The Covenant of Versailles shows that the representatives of the governments of the world have known how to choose the better part. I believe that the peoples of the world will ratify their choice.

Report on Colonization in Kirin

BY JOSEPH BAILIE

(Submitted to the North China Christian Flood Relief Committee February 1919)

IN attempting to write a report of the past year's colonization work I find myself more inclined to use the future tense than the past. The greater part of my personal work in the year that has gone has been spent in reaching the point where, if this country were not still in a most imperfect state as far as protection of person and property and administration of justice are concerned, one could have begun last March.

As the committee knows, as soon as our proposition for colonization was clearly put before Meng Tuchun of Kirin, he promised us a tract of land 100 *li* square and the only condition imposed was that I go and inspect it and report on its adaptability for our purpose. As the committee already knows, the hostility of the only inhabitants of that region revealed how hollow the gift of the Tuchun was and how his powers did not extend into the recesses of the forests at Shahochang, where bandits cultivated opium. However, as we have official recognition and the promise of this large tract of land, in which I understand from conversations with people who have been there that there are tens of square *li* of excellent land, well watered and not what is reckoned difficult to break up, I am still looking forward to the day when I can go to Shahochang, not with an escort of soldiers but by invitation of the people of the surrounding region to be a benefit to the people there as well as to give lands to hundreds of families from the outside. It was with a view to this that I secured land at Wochiakou, 300 *li* east of Kirin City and on the main road through the province, and about half way between Kirin and Shahochang. My belief is that by showing a practical example of what the I Nung Hui (I Nung Hui is the Chinese name of the Colonization Association) aims at, in the Wochiakou District, we shall in a short time have applications from other places to commence similar work in their midst. It is therefore of the utmost importance that this coming year we "make good" with the people who are already in the province.

When I first tried colonization in Anhwei province, I made the mistake of bringing in poor from outside. At our first attempt I was driven away. They said they had more poor already than was good for the place, which was only too true. After seeing the work we did at Purple Mountain the gentry and people from Laianhsien who drove us away two years previously sent a unanimous petition for us to go and open a colony there. That colony was a success because it had the support of the whole *hsien*. We admitted as colonists only the worthy poor from the surrounding region, whose integrity and willingness to work was guaranteed by some farmer in that region. We have made a mistake at the very beginning of our colonizing at Wochiakou. We commenced with people over whom we had absolutely no control and most of them had no intention to work hard to make themselves independent. With the exception of perhaps a half dozen families, all were already pauperized and until the undesirables are cleared out we need not expect much progress in the work.

The early part of the spring and summer of last year was wasted, first, in my securing land, and second, by the opposition of disappointed parties in Kirin City who expected to make gain by selling lands to our association. Later there was opposition to the colonists' coming, by friends of the enterprise, who believed they knew how such work ought to be conducted and that I was on the wrong tack. It was only when I received a proclamation from the Omuhsien Magistrate permitting us to colonize at Wochiakou, and a permit from the Dao Yin to construct roads and repair bridges in that region that any confidence was put in the work that I had been doing. Then late in the summer the "colonists" came to Kirin.

In July sixty families of Wenan refugees reached Kirin. The Kirin Colonization Association very wisely detained all the women and children and sent ahead about fifty men to me. Of the sixty families that reached Kirin only twenty-three families finally reached our colony at Ichisung. These were the ones left after the worst had been weeded out. How thankful I am to my friends in Kirin for helping in this process of weeding. The women that were left behind in Kirin while their husbands were up on the colony with me preparing houses for their families were so filthy in their habits and so lazy that all the efforts of the missionary ladies to keep the school and compound in which they were housed in a sanitary state were unavailing. They rendered the place so utterly pestilential that the ladies had finally to give up entering the compound. No doubt a good part of the disease they had while in Kirin was due to this filth. A great many of those that did come to Ichisung took this disease and some got sick on the way up and others went down on getting settled. The good fresh air and the clean earth around the houses made it impossible for them to render their surroundings on the mountain unsanitary. Poor things, their trip over the mountains had thoroughly tired all!

What a contrast to the rest a few industrious, self-respecting women among them proved to be. These no sooner had their *k'ang* appointed to them than they began to sweep up the dirt and tidy up the place and in spite of the slovenliness of the others kept the place fairly clean. These are the ones that have made it possible to carry on the enterprise. One family especially deserves to be mentioned. The husband and his brother are always trying to help in every way and a little boy who runs errands is always delighted when he does anything useful. It is just here that the difficulty in assisting the bad families comes in. One might bear with the fathers and mothers if the children offered any promise, but the children in the bad families are as valueless and deceptive as their parents.

The place in which we are settled has got some drawbacks as well as advantages:

1st, the roads are bad;

2nd, as very little land has been broken and farmed in the immediate vicinity, we have to purchase our grain for feeding the colonists at considerable distances from Wochiakou and transportation is expensive;

3rd, the place is infested with *hutzu* or bandits. Though so far we have not been molested, we do not know what may happen any day to change their whim, and then—

4th, the nearest railway is 100 miles away;

5th, the streams are too small for navigation or even for floating timber.

American Express Company

Head Office, New York.

Offices at principal points in United States and Europe, also at Shanghai, Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila, Buenos Aires.

Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kinds transacted. Bills of Exchange purchased. Commercial Letters of Credit issued. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

Shanghai Office, No. 8 Kiukiang Road.

While we plan to add as many colonists this year as we can I plan to develop a central tract of land. This we will not divide among colonists, at least at present. We shall keep it as a sort of Estate Farm on which to experiment and especially grow grain a year ahead for new colonists the following year. For example, this year's grain crop will be used for feeding the 1920 batch of new colonists. By doing this the work of colonization can go on from year to year growing and expanding, having struck deep root in this center. This farm being under our own immediate care we shall subject it to a more intensive cultivation than the colonists could carry out on their farms for years to come.

The lands granted by the official for our colony extend for fourteen *li* along the northern side and for eighteen *li* along the southern side of a stream flowing in an easterly direction from "Chang Kuang Tsai lin" and extending north into the forest for 4 or 5 *li* and south for an equal distance. The eastern boundary on the north side of the stream is Ichisung; on the south side of the stream the eastern boundary is 4 *li* east of Ichisung. This village, or rather tea-house, is 8 *li* east of Wochiakou and our first operation will be conducted on the two sides of the stream between these two points. On the north side of the stream at this place there is a meadow of an average breadth of one *li*. We intend to drain and break up this meadow and make it our Estate Farm.

About 20 *li* northeast from Ichisung and on the right bank of another mountain stream which runs due south, we purchased from the Kuan Ch'an Ch'u a tract of land of over 160 acres for $150 small money. This land is a rich black loam in some places four feet deep. We shall try to break most of this tract this coming spring and if possible have a good part of it in

Grand Hotel Kalee

Cable address, "Kalee," Shanghai,
Telephone Central 666

The only American Hotel
in China.

Under French Management

130 Rooms, each
with private bath

Best Cuisine in Town

Commodious lounge, reception
rooms, etc.

WHEN IN SHANGHAI
STOP AT THE

Grand Hotel Kalee

Centrally Located
at Kiangse and Kiukiang
Roads, Shanghai.

crop this year. This place has the advantage of requiring less drainage and the stream, besides affording water power, can, I think, have the stones cleared to one side and be made to float logs from the mountain above in the spring when the snows are melting. It has got the disadvantage of being exposed to the bitter north winds which sweep down that valley as through a funnel. Besides it is right on the trail followed by the *hutze* in passing from the recesses of the mountains at Shahochang to the main ridge of "Chang Kuang Tsai lin." It is for this reason that I wish this year to gather in as many as possible of the local population that are now living from hand to mouth and, if possible, select from among them enough to safeguard our colony from attack. Unless we can do this we are not safe.

In connection with this I shall relate an incident. As stated above, the military governor of the province sent me out to inspect the lands at Shahochang where we were such unwelcome visitors. On my return I met the Dao Yin with a considerable force of soldiers around him. He was stopping at the inn at Lei Feng Ch'i for his midday meal when I happened to reach this place at the same time. I sent in my card and as he had heard of me already he sent for me to go into his apartments. I told him how Meng Tuchun had sent me to inspect the lands at Shahochang and how I was not allowed to enter the place. He was indignant that the soldiers that acted as escort refused to go any further when fired on by the bandits and offered to accompany me if I went with him and punish those bandits and teach them better manners. I told him that I hadn't come as a military officer, but as a plain civilian to help people. I also told him of the plan that I intended to try—to secure some other lands and admit some of these very people as colonists. He said it was impossible. I said I had done it already at Laianhsien. When I first went there the official told me that the place where I proposed to colonize was infested with bandits and that others had gone there to open the lands and their cattle were carried off and the crops cut and carried away. What happened to us? Not a chicken or sheaf of corn has been stolen, for the simple reason that we fed the poor of the place, and now that place is so law abiding that the last time I visited Laianhsien the official called at the house of Mr. Best, where I was stopping, especially to thank me for having helped to render that district safe. Chang Dao Yin answered, "Oh that's all right for Anhwei but these men at Shahochang are real *hutzu* and won't do anything of that sort." He added, "I have tried myself to colonize these people and offered land and a cow to every *hutzu* that would come and not one came." "Of course, nothin' doin'. You can't catch old sparrows with chaff in that way," I attempted to say in Chinese. "But," said I, "did you ever issue a proclamation offering land and a cow to honest men?" No, he hadn't done that. "Well," I said, "try that and you'll rid the place of *hutzu*." I haven't seen him since. That's the plan, minus the gift of the cow, that I intend to pursue.

On our Estate Farm we shall experiment with flax and try to make that or some other crop drive out opium. At present farmers plant opium because they can on a small area harvest a crop that will bring in a very high price. Flax, if a success, will, I believe, be even more remunerative. Moreover, opium is light for its monetary value. A man can easily carry on his person several hundred dollars' worth of the drug, and where roads are so bad as they are in Kirin this is a very important item. Flax also is valuable for its weight and though by no means approaching opium in this respect, still weight for weight it will be perhaps thirty to fifty times as valuable as any other crop except opium.

We shall also try to raise sheep, primarily for their wool, which at present is so high in price. The difficulty we will have with sheep is the long winters. As there is so much good grass in these natural meadows I believe we shall not experience much difficulty in providing either hay or silage. Of course we shall try to raise a good many pigs. We have great possibilities for raising pork.

We shall try to put up a water wheel and use the power in the stream for hulling and grinding our grain and if possible put up a saw. We plan setting up a bean curd plant where bean curd can be made in clean surroundings. The refuse can be used for feeding pigs.

We hope to use on this farm men who are either now living in Kirin province or refugees from Shantung or other places who are journeying past our place and who are willing to stop there and work for wages for the first year. From these we shall select the best and allow them to go and bring their families and come the following year to be colonists. In this way we can try out our men. We shall give up entirely the plan that we were compelled to follow at the beginning, of feeding the people, but shall instead pay wages and keep a store in which we shall sell grain and other things at

the lowest price we can. Everything will be sold for cash and no one will be given credit, so that anyone who is lazy will soon have to go.

We shall try to have in connection with this store a cooperative branch in which things that are manufactured shall be put up for sale or barter, and shall try to have the whole store become cooperative as soon as there is capital enough among the colonists to carry the necessary stock.

FACTORY

We hope to make the factory a strong feature in the colony. As we have abundance of a variety of good hardwoods, we shall try to have carts, sledges and other farm implements, also buckets and other household utensils and furniture made. We shall allow not only our own men but anyone from the outside to work in the factory and make whatever he can. If he has no trade we shall try to teach him how to make some one article and the proceeds from his work will be his own. If he has no use for what he has made, he can leave it in our cooperative store and take an equivalent of what someone else has made or leave his in the store for sale. This factory will provide a place where people who have no work to do in the winter months can come and at least make a living. It will draw men away from being bandits, I hope.

BRICK-MAKING

We must commence brick-making here just as we did at Purple Mountain. At Ichisung it will be much easier because we have such an abundance of wood right on the spot. The clay seems to be excellent. We shall not only burn bricks and roof-tiles but drain-tile, of which we shall need a great many for drainage. We must look forward to building our houses with brick, as wooden houses are so easily burned where big fires are kept going all winter.

I have now been absent from the Colony since October 23, 1917. Were it not that Mr. Tsai assisted by Pastor Chang is in charge I could not have left. As Mr. Tsai writes English, he has kept me informed of how matters have progressed in my absence. The one outstanding feature of all his letters is his complaint that a good many of the families at present on the colony will not work. He has asked permission to dismiss some families and I have written granting this permission. I have also written telling him to pay wages—good wages—beginning with February 1, which corresponds with the first day of the Chinese New Year, and to continue giving grain only to February 15, after which everyone must pay for it himself.

Mr. Tsai has been getting some boards sawed so that we can knock up some sheds and a temporary residence for myself. There are also needed a granary, sheds for cattle and implement house. Likely I shall have under the same roof with my own temporary residence, the granary with a place for distributing, and the implement house. As soon as we have brick and tile sufficient we shall erect a more permanent type of buildings.

During my absence I have visited Nanking and Shanghai. In Nanking I gathered together a number of things that we had lying over from the colonization work in the South. These together with a few of my personal belongings I packed and have sent ahead to Kirin to be taken out on *pali* or sledges before the breaking up of the ice. I am now convalescing from an operation and hope to be in Kirin as soon as possible after the 15th of the 1st moon, where I hope to have a meeting of the Colonization Association before starting for Ichisung. The many encouragements I had in Nanking in seeing the excellent progress made in our College of Agriculture and Forestry and how it is turning out to be of real service to the silk, cotton and other industries give one a stimulus to go ahead. In colonization I have also had encouragement. I have received a letter from Mr. Day, the treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, in answer to an appeal I wrote him last spring, stating that he will approach some of his banking friends in New York to have them establish a Rural Credits Bank. If this can be accomplished we shall be able not only to go on with colonization but assist numbers of farmers who are now unable to develop their holdings for lack of capital or who are in debt with exorbitant interest piling up.

The one great fact that is preventing the development of the lands in Manchuria is that all the good lands have been purchased at extremely low prices, very often for less than ten cents a *mu*, and are being held for speculation. Were the owners on the spot and willing to sell or rent, things would be bad enough. But nine-tenths of the lands are owned by people living in Fengtien, Peking, Shanghai, Canton and other places all over China. According to the laws of China these lands ought all to be confiscated, as not one in a hundred of the owners have broken up a foot of their lands, while the limit of four years in which this breaking was to be done has been exceeded. In some cases companies and private individuals have tens or even hundreds of thousands of *mu* for which they merely paid a registration fee. While these good lands are all tied up, the poor that would gladly break these lands, are driven to break up forest lands. These forests are being slaughtered. For months of the year the air is laden with smoke from fires that are started and allowed to burn themselves out. If China had just land laws properly enforced, there would be no need for any Colonization Association. The vigorous Shantung men who come here as refugees would inside of ten years have the province of Kirin thoroughly broken and tilled were the parasitic land grabbers removed. Unless something like this is done the Russians will have no difficulty in making most of the inhabitants Bolsheviks. As it is, the province is overrun by bandits. They cannot rob or kill the absent landlords, but they make the merchants and wayfarers pay dearly for the misgovernment of the province.

Notes from Peking

Father la Croix, professor of Philosophy at Peking and former Cure of St. Louis at Tientsin, died on Tuesday afternoon, March 18, from typhus fever.

W. G. Giles, the Peking correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, is in poor health as a result of over-work and has left Peking for a month's vacation.

Bielby Alston, of the British legation here, left Peking on Friday, March 21, to take up his new post in Tokio. A special car was provided by the Ministry of Communications for his comfort in travelling.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Maynard O. Williams, of the American legation, and Lieutenant Bradford A. Parrish, of the Legation Guard, left Peking on Friday evening, March 21, to catch the United States transport

leaving Chingwangtao for Manila on Saturday, March 22.

E. Carleton Baker, American Consul-General at Mukden, who has spent a few days in Tientsin with Mr. and Mrs. Richards, of the Standard Oil Company, is now visiting in Peking. He is the guest of J. D. C. Rogers, of the American legation.

Major Walter Scott Drysdale, Military Attache to the American legation, accompanied by Mrs. Drysdale and their son, returned to Peking from Shanghai on Wednesday, March 19. Major Drysdale has been absent from Peking for almost two months.

Another private cablegram received in Peking states that Dr. C. C. Wu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, arrived at Paris from Hongkong representing the Canton military government, but he will cooperate with the other Chinese delegates for the good of the whole of China and not merely for the South-west of China.

Tsai Ju-kai, former Minister of Education, is now in hospital as the result of a collision between his motor car and the motor car of Yang Yih-tang, Speaker of the House of Representatives, on Sunday afternoon, March 16, in which his car came out second best.

President Hsu Shih-chang has instructed Hsu Pao-heng to go to Shanghai and explain to the Northern and Southern delegates the position of the government regarding the peace conference, and to urge the necessity for the immediate resumption of the conference.

R. A. Burr, who has been American Vice-Consul in Peking since November 1917, is resigning his post on May 1 in order to take up the position of Peking manager of the Chung Mei News & Advertising Agency, of which company Carl Crow is president.

Mrs. Donald E. Baxter, of the Union Medical College, is returning to the States with her daughter as soon as she can obtain passage. Mrs. Baxter came to Peking last November with her husband, Dr. Donald E. Baxter, who has since returned to the United States.

Miss Ruth M. Danner, of the Methodist Mission Hospital, who went to Siberia as a Red Cross nurse last autumn, has returned to Peking to resume her duties at the Sleeper Davis Hospital. Miss Danner was attached to Dr. Dilley's staff in the Red Cross hospital at Omsk.

Willing Spencer, First Secretary of the American legation, returned to Peking on Monday morning, March 17, having spent four days as the guest of American Consul-General Heintzleman at Tientsin in order to investigate last week's fracas between Japanese and American troops.

The Peking-Hankow Railway has decided to run a special excursion train for the Hsi Ling for the Easter week-end (April 18 to 21). The train will leave Peking at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, April 19, dinner will be served on the train, and the return will be made on Monday, April 21.

The Peking government has been definitely informed that Outer Mongolia, influenced by the Living Buddha, has rejected the Simeonoff unification plan, but that it is, on the other hand, in close relations with the Japanese, to whom it is granting numerous mining concessions.

The Metropolitan Municipal Council is contemplating the opening of Pei Hai or the North Lake, next to the President's Office, which is in the Central and South Lakes, as a public park. Steps will be taken to make the necessary improvements as soon as the project is sanctioned by the Ministry of the Interior.

Albert Nachbaur, editor of *Le Journal de Pekin*, has been elected president of Le Cercle Sino-Francais, the French club in Peking. M. Nachbaur has been editor of the leading French paper in the Chinese Capital for some time, and has a large circle of friends among the French and other nationalities.

The North China Union Language School was closed for the spring vacation on Friday, March 21, to re-open again on Monday, April 2. Many of the students availed themselves of this opportunity to go into the interior to visit the mission stations to which they have been assigned after their graduation from the school.

L. L. Harr, chairman of the board of directors of the Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts, is spending a few days at the Wagons-Lits Hotel on his way back to Japan. Mr. Harr, who is accompanied by his wife and their small son, has been making a trip of business investigation in China.

Lieutenant Bradford Arden Parrish, of the American Legation Guard, has been detached and ordered back to San Francisco by the next transport. He will sail from Chingwangtao on Sunday, March 23, stopping over in Manila for a few days. Lieutenant Parrish hopes to return to China in a few months, this time in a business capacity.

Dr. Lewis, of Paotingfu, and Miss Ingram, of the American Board Mission, Peking, who have spent the past few months in Red Cross service in Siberia, returned to Peking last Friday, March 21. Both Dr. Lewis and Miss Ingram served under Dr. Dilley at the base hospital at Omsk, the former as a surgeon and the latter as a nurse.

St. Patrick's Society held a celebration ball in Gordon Hall on Monday evening, March 17. All of Tientsin's gayest dancers attended the function. Sir John Jordan is president of the society. Among those present were H. E. Tsao Jui, Civil Governor of Chihli; the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Tientsin; and Sir John Jordan, British Minister to Peking.

Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache of the American legation, is entertaining the University of California men at luncheon at his residence to-day, March 22, in commemoration of Charter Day. Charter Day is being celebrated at Berkeley this year in welcoming the 4,000 California men and women who have served with the colors.

As a result of the recent disturbances at Tientsin the enlisted men of the American Legation Guard are getting no evening liberty except under special circumstances and for specific purposes. While the men are perfectly quiet and show no disposition to be otherwise, those in authority feel that it is better to avoid everything that might touch a spark to the fire.

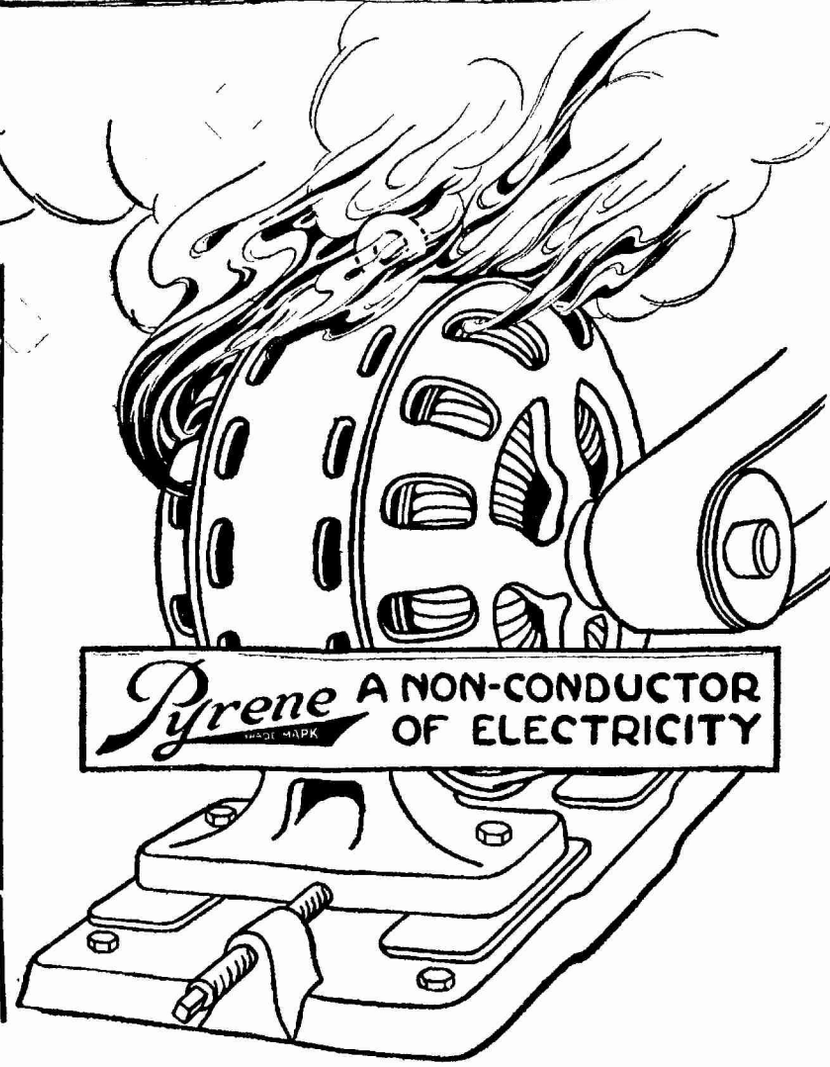
Count Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, the Danish Minister, accompanied by Countess Ahlefeldt, left Peking on Tuesday morning, March 18, *en route* for Denmark by way of Japan and the United States. Count and Countess Ahlefeldt have obtained leave of absence

Pyrene

TRADE MARK

KILLS FIRE SAVES LIFE

Can be used with perfect safety on fires of electrical origin without waiting for power to be shut off. Pyrene is non-corrosive and will not damage machinery.



Pyrene became an important part of the army equipment during the war in Europe. Practically every British, American and French motor car and aeroplane carried a Pyrene Extinguisher. In many branches of the service Pyrene is a standard part of the equipment.

Mustard & Co.

Sole Agents
22 Museum Road, Shanghai.

08-193

for several months, and during this time A. Krebs will act as Danish Charge d'Affaires in Peking.

The report about the resignation of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, chief of the War Participation Bureau, now known as the National Defense Army, is now confirmed. The reason given for his resignation is that it will smooth over matters at the Shanghai peace conference so that early peace can be established. But the President has refused to accept his resignation.

A private cablegram has been received in Peking reporting that Lu Cheng-hsiang, China's chief delegate to the European peace conference, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, had returned to Paris from Switzerland on the evening of March 13 to meet President Wilson. He is now attending to his duties as usual, and has given up his intention to resign in view of the importance of his position.

At the request of the Japanese government, the Chinese government has begun the publication of more secret treaties and agreements made between China and Japan, which was suspended last week in consequence of a communication from Tokio suggesting the postponement of the publication pending the completion of arrangements in Japan. By such means Japan is trying to impress the Western Powers that she has China under her complete control.

The following ten members of parliament were selected to go to Europe as China's representatives at the coming session of the Commercial Commission of the Members of International Parliaments: Li Kuo-chieh, Wang Shih-cheng, Ch'en Chieh, Ho Yen-sung, Chen Huan-chang, Wang Ying-chuan, Ching Shao-cheng, Yao Meng-chen, Wu Te-chen and Kao Shih-cheng. The five first named will represent the Senate and the last five the Lower House.

A large quantity of morphia, cocaine, opium and other narcotics was burnt on Wednesday afternoon, March 19, in the compound of the Peking-Mukden Railway's Central Station at Tientsin. The drugs were confiscated by the Customs authorities, both Maritime and native, during the last year. A large number of specially invited guests were present, among whom were Kung Hsin-chan, Minister of Finance; Chen Lu, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs; and F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Chinese Customs.

At the last meeting of the Cabinet it was decided to accept the suggestion made in the American Note of March 6 regarding the settlement of the *Monocacy* incident, and the Foreign Office has been instructed to reply to the American legation in this sense. The widow of Yeoman O'Brien will accordingly receive an indemnity of G. $25,000, whilst Seamen Donnelly and Ferguson will be indemnified to the extent of G. $500 each. The Tuchun of Hunan will deliver a letter of apology to the American Consul at Changsha.

The corps of officers at the American Legation Guard has been increased by the arrival of four 2nd-lieutenants, Messrs. Busby, Jackman, Dean and Cleveland, who arrived in Peking on Monday, March 17. Lieutenants Dean and Jackman have seen active service in France. Lieutenant Cleveland is a nephew of the late President Grover Cleveland. The next transport of the United States, which is due in Chingwangtao on Thursday, March 20, brings with her one captain and sixty men who have been assigned to service with the American Legation Guard.

Peking, March 22, 1919.

Who's Who in China

Vice-Minister of Education

Yuan Hsi-tao, Vice-Minister of Education, is a recognized Chinese scholar, having received his literary degree of M. A. in 1889 through competitive examinations. He is now fifty-three years of age, and is a native of Kiangsu province, which has at present more schools than any other province in China.

In 1898, one year before the receipt of his M. A. degree, Mr. Yuan taught in the Shanghai Kwang Fang Language School. Later, he was responsible for the establishment of the Lung Men Normal School at Shanghai. In 1904 he was appointed a professor of the Normal School. Three years later he was elected president of the school, and at the same time he was appointed a member of the Kiangsu Educational Association.

In 1909 Mr. Yuan was appointed Chief of the Chihli Educational Association. In 1912, the first year of the Republic, he became chief of the General Department in the Ministry of Education. Later, he was appointed Educational Inspector for the whole country.

In 1914 he resigned both positions. After his resignation, the present Vice-Minister of Education travelled throughout the different provinces to investigate educational conditions of his own accord. In 1915 he was appointed Vice-Minister of Education, but in 1916 he resigned. In the latter part of 1916 he was again appointed Vice-Minister of Education, which position he still holds.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

Capital and Surplus U.S. $6,500,000 Undivided Profits U.S. $2,118,579.84

H. T. S. GREEN, *President & General Manager*

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C. SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 232 Montgomery Street.

EASTERN BRANCHES:

CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow Hongkong, Canton
JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe
PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu
INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Batavia, Soerabaya

WEST INDIAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN BRANCHES:

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: Panama, Colon
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA: Medellin
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R. Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Chinese merchants and individual Chinese depositors are afforded every modern banking service at lowest rates.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

洋行 AMERICAN TRADING Co. 茂生

Head Office 25 Broad Street, New York

Oriental Branches
Shanghai Tokio
Yokohama Kobe

Shanghai Office: 53 Szechuen Road
General Cable Address: Amtraco

Agencies
Hongkong Tientsin
Hankow Peking

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

Special Facilities for Handling Mill and Plant Supplies, Chemicals and Match Making Supplies, Factory Supplies, Iron and Steel Products and Railway Supplies.

AGENTS IN THE FAR EAST FOR:

TRUSCON STEEL Co., OF THE UNITED STATES (KAHN SYSTEM)

The Truscon Laboratories (Chemical Department)

Resident Engineer with American Trading Co., Shanghai

"Kahn System Fireproof Construction."
Kahn "Trussed Bars" and "Rib Bars."
Kahn Rib Metal and Expanded Road Mesh.
Kahn Steel Lath, Hy-Rib and Corner Beads.
Kahn Pressed Steel Beams and Studs.
Kahn Steel "Flore Tyles."
United Steel Sash—pivoted, sliding and casement.
Portable Steel buildings.
Concrete Inserts, Edge Protectors, etc.
Concrete road specialties.
Trus-Con Water Proofing Paste.
Trus-Con Alkali Proof masonry paints.
Trus-Con Industrial Wall Enamels.
Trus-Con Floor Hardeners and Floor Enamels.
Trus-Con steel sash putty.
Bar Ox inhibitive steel coatings.

Reinforcing Steel—Steel Lath—Chemical Products on Stock in Shanghai

STRUCTURAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES.

08-195

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

March 15. It is announced from Brussels that Germany will surrender merchant vessels to a total of about 1,800,000 tons; the Allies will furnish Germany with 300,000 tons of cereals and 70,000 tons of fats per month.

March 18. The future of the League of Nations continues to be a bone of contention at the Paris Peace Conference; the French view is that its inclusion in the treaty of peace is neither necessary or desirable; the British on the other hand are of opinion that peace at the earliest possible moment is absolutely necessary so that the world may get to work again; it is President Wilson's wish that the League of Nations idea be made a part of the preliminary terms of peace.

CHINA

March 23. The Peoples' Foreign Relations Association, Provincial Assemblies and Chambers of Commerce throughout the entire country send a strongly worded telegram to the Paris Conference in which the demand is made that Germany's former possessions in China must be handed back to China direct without the intervention of Japan; one of the phrases in the telegram reads: "We want no Japanese Prussianism in Shantung and are determined to resist to the death."

March 25. In connection with the publication of the Siems-Carey contracts by the Chinese Government, Reuter's correspondent at Peking remarks that it is unfortunate that purely commercial agreements (every important detail of which had been published after they were signed) should have been included in the list of secret documents representing very secret political compacts.

SIBERIA

March 13. Advices from Odessa indicate that the Bolsheviks are carrying on an intense propaganda among the Allied troops there.

March 19. Despite all previous indications that Bolshevism in Russia is on the decline the news now comes that the Allied forces at Odessa have retired as a result of a strong Bolshevik advance towards that city.

March 21. Mr. Stevens, the American railway expert recently appointed to manage the Russian railways, in an interview at Harbin states it will take some time to organize the work; for the present all the Russian railway agents will remain at their posts but their work is to be controlled by the Inter-Allied Council.

JAPAN

March 26. Viscount Uchida declares that Japan has no intention of repealing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and that the formation of a League of Nations would have no effect upon it.

GENERAL

March 16. 22 persons are killed or injured at Cairo as the result of riots engaged in by students and street arabs inflamed by the teachings of Nationalist leaders; 400 arrests have been made.

March 17. Sir Eric Geddes, speaking in the House of Commons, states that the British Government had come to the conclusion that unified Government control of all systems of transportation was necessary if they were not to continue to be run at the cost of the tax-payers; extensive unification of the British railways is being planned.

March 20. The reports of the coal commission which has been investigating the coal mining industry in Great Britain discloses many hardships among the workers; Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons announces that the British Government accepts Justice Sankey's report recommending an immediate advance in wages of two shillings; plans to nationalize the mines are being considered.

March 21. The labor situation throughout Great Britain becomes ominous; 40,000 miners have gone on strike in Nottinghamshire and there are indications of a general strike among miners in the near future; the Railway Men's Union is also at loggerheads with the British Government.

March 25. A Japanese at present stationed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard and formerly valet in the service of Admiral Dewey has been granted American citizenship, as have also several soldiers and sailors of Chinese birth because of their service in the U. S. Army and Navy.

March 26. At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong the chairman expresses the hope that Japan would shortly take similar action to that of China concerning the deportation of enemy subjects.——The U. S. War Department announces that up to March 19 nearly $500,000,000 worth of aircraft contracts had been abandoned.

Men and Events

Robert H. Patchin, general manager of W. R. Grace & Company, of New York, has recently arrived in Japan. Mr. Patchin was formerly secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council.

Robert H. Gaither, of the American Trading Company, Shanghai, is planning to depart on the *Empress of Asia* for Brooklyn, New York, on Monday, March 31. Mr. Gaither will be absent from Shanghai about six months.

W. S. Leonard, who has been representing the United States Rubber Export Company in China, is planning to depart for New York on Tuesday, April 1, per s. s. *Venezuela*. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Leonard.

For Rent at Rocky Point, Peitaiho: A Furnished House, with seven rooms, sleeping porch, screened room on verandah, doors and windows screened, large verandah, electric lights, a good cistern, situated near and facing beach. For particulars address H. H. Lowry, Peking.

Henry T. Silcock, B. A., who is vice-president of the West China University at Chengtu, and a member of the Friends' Foreign Missionary Society, will address the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel on Sunday afternoon, March 30, at 5 o'clock. W. J. Haynes will sing.

C. L. G. Wayne, traffic manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, has been appointed a delegate to the China-Japan Through Traffic Conference to be held in Peking early next month. During his absence W. A. Richardson will act as traffic manager of the local railways.

Chinese-American Company

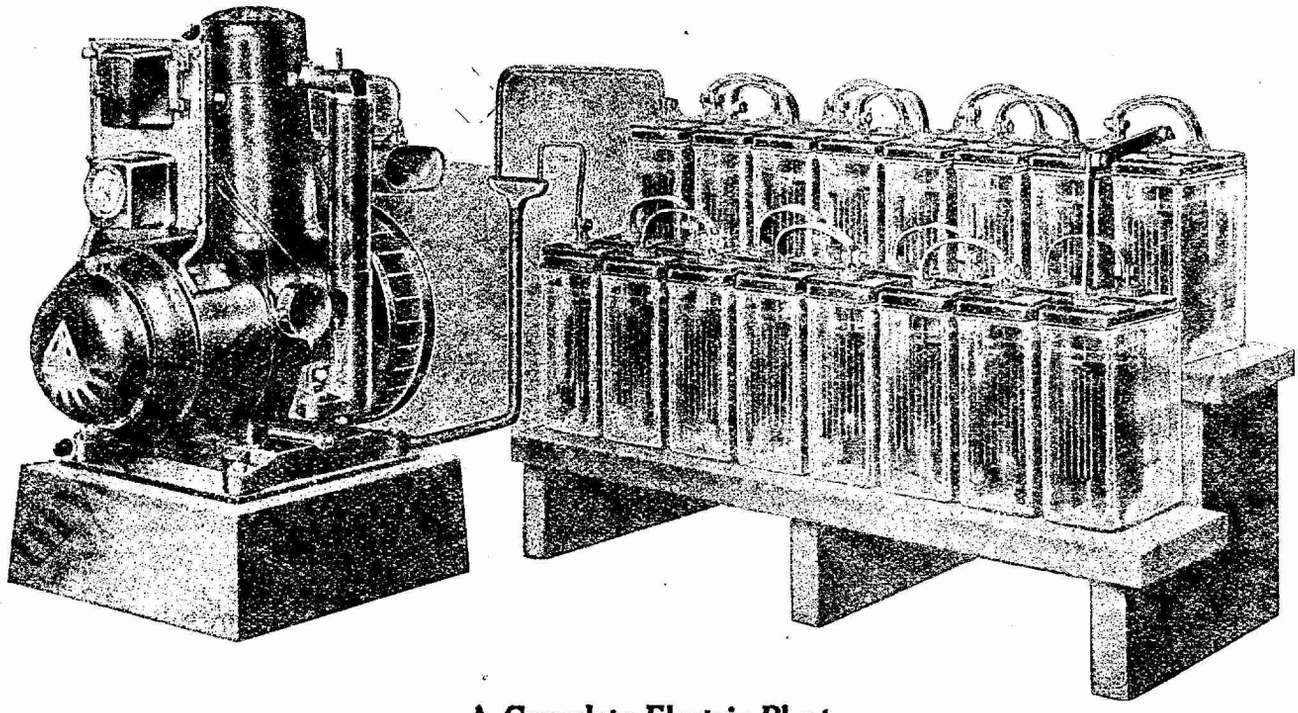
EXPORTERS—IMPORTERS—CONTRACTORS.

Cable address—CHIAM—all codes.

BOSTON	NEW YORK	SHANGHAI
Weld Building.	Woolworth Building.	2A-Kiukiang Road.
HANKOW	**PEKING**	**KOBE**
20-22 Vakhovitch.	Fong Tchar Yuan.	36 Nichi Machi.

DELCO-LIGHT

Electricity for Everybody Anywhere



A Complete Electric Plant

Operates on Kerosene Oil but gives four times the light.

Write and ask us all about it.

FEARON DANIEL & CO. INC. SOLE AGENTS.

Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Harbin.

08-197

Why Buy Water

If you want Ink?

Concentrated Ink Tablets

Easy to use—Economical
Indispensable to Travelers
Ink Tablet + Water = Best Ink
Does not Corrode

Squires Bingham Co.

The Store of Quality.

Tel. C-4770 *17a Nanking Road*

BRISTLES

SKINS

BORN 1915— Still existing

Officers of the American Returned Students Club of Shanghai for the ensuing year were elected at the annual dinner and business meeting held on Friday evening, March 28, at the Oriental Hotel, Shanghai. The organisation of a science society as a branch of the club was discussed at the meeting.

It has been announced that a modern Turkish bath is a prospect of the Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Company. The building will be built on a site adjoining the laundry plant in the Eastern Extension. The Shanghai Laundry Company announces that only a few more shares remain unsold.

Henry T. Seymour, vice-president of Dodge & Seymour Ltd., export merchants and manufacturers of New York, and his daughter arrived in Japan recently, Mr. Seymour being on a business trip to the Far East. Mr. Seymour's concern is the export agent for the Ford automobile and tractor in the Far East.

J. F. Mendelssohn, general representative of Libby, McNeill & Libby, of Chicago, Illinois, is in Shanghai. Mr. Mendelssohn is making a tour of the world in which he is inspecting the agencies of his firm. As a result of his trip to Shanghai, Connell Bros. Company has been appointed agents for Libby, McNeill & Libby.

Mr. & Mrs. T. S. Holt, of Manila, are spending about ten days in Shanghai before passing on to the interior of China. Mr. Holt is connected with Smith, Bell & Company and is here on business. Mrs. Holt has long been prominent in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and has also been very active in Red Cross work during the war.

An informal dinner was given in honor of F. de Salis, Swiss Minister to Japan, his wife and daughter by the Swiss community of Shanghai at the Kalee Hotel on Saturday, March 22. G. Wuilleumier, president of the "Helvetia" of Shanghai, welcomed the guests of the evening. Mr. de Salis and family plan to depart for West Lake, Hangchow, prior to their return to Tokio.

G. E. Tucker presided at the annual meeting of the Automobile Club of China held in Shanghai March 24. Among the matters referred to in the address to the assembled members were the facilities offered by the Traffic Inspector of the Shanghai Police in tracing the history of chauffeurs, the establishment of an automobile school by the Chinese Y. M. C. A., whereby it was to be hoped that chauffeurs would make less illicit use of owners cars and gasolene in learning to drive, and the progress being made on the road to Woosung.

The China Central Committee Bulletin of February 15, of the American Red Cross, has been issued and contains valuable information about Red Cross work in Siberia as well as various chapters and branches of the American Red Cross in China. A list of the various committees of the Red Cross in China is found in the first part of the bulletin. "Victory and After," with an appeal for enrollment in the American Red Cross, is the title of an article by Charles S. Lobingier, Judge of the U. S. Court for China and Field Representative of the Red Cross in China, in addition to many other articles.

Tsing Hua College is in the midst of preparations for their annual Anniversary and Conference which will come on May 3 this year. It is the custom at Tsing Hua to celebrate their anniversary with exhibits and demonstrations of their work, educational conferences for the various departments, and many other entertainments. One of the special features this year will be the unveiling of the memorial tablet in the new Roosevelt Memorial Gymnasium which has just been completed. The Anniversary and Conference was a great success last year in spite of the inclemency of the weather and this year even larger plans are being made. Special trains will be run from Hsichimen and free lunches will be served.

More than G. $70,990 was realized from a four day's sale of Oriental collections held at the American Art Galleries at New York recently, which included the following items: A decorated "peach tree bottle" at G. $650, which was a Chien-lung piece, in rose colors; a rose plate on a pedestal stand was disposed of at G. $500; a large decorated Yung Cheng vase in peach bloom and blue was sold for G. $350; a K'anghsi giant club-shaped vase, dragon decoration in gold on pure white glaze, for G. $350; a decorated jar with twisted tree trunks and branches with spring blossoms at G. $510; and a Ming celadon jardiniere, teakwood

cover and stand having a green jade Buddha-hand top for G. $450.

According to news received here by cablegram on Wednesday, March 26, the date for the Victory Liberty Loan has been set for April 21, 1919. Details of the Victory Liberty Loan have not yet been received but according to reports in the latest American papers short term notes, probably of from 1 to 5 years maturity, would replace the longer term bond, the total authorization being G.$7,000,000,000, with the interest rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The local Permanent Committee, which will handle the campaign, is composed of Consul-General Sammons, as ex-officio chairman; W. C. Sprague, chairman; and J. H. Dollar, T. F. Cobbs, J. W. Gallagher, A. R. Hagar, B. C. Haile, A. B. Rosenfeld and W. T. Findley.

The special anniversary supplement of the *Peking Leader* met with such immediate demand that within a few days of its issue all copies were sold out and a new edition is now being printed in Shanghai. It is one of the most ambitious enterprises ever undertaken by a newspaper either Chinese or foreign in the Far East. More than 130 pages are crammed full of interesting and valuable articles, discussions of Far Eastern affairs by men who are in position to discuss them with authority. Putnam Weale, Julean Arnold, Prof. W. W. Willoughby, W. C. Dennis and Forsythe Sherfesee are among the prominent foreigners who have contributed to this issue and there is an even more impressive array of Chinese talent. President Hsu Shih-ch'ang, Premier Ch'ien Neng-hsun and Acting-Foreign Minister Tcheng Loh all sent special messages to the editor, Premier Chi'en's greetings being in the form of a poem. The volume contains many illustrations. The *Peking Leader* is barely more than one year old but under the able editorship of Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau it has already assumed a leadership in the journalism of North China.

Short Course in Sericulture

The University of Nanking has sent out notices regarding its Short Course in Sericulture, which was given for the first time last spring and which attracted seventy-three students from thirteen different provinces of China. The short course opens on April 10 and will last for three months, following along the lines instituted last year by Professor Woodworth from the University of California, but with considerably more practical work in rearing silkworms and in producing certified eggs, free from disease. Ts'ien Tien-ho, who assisted Professor Woodworth last spring and who has had special training, will be in charge of the work. In addition to cost of board and room at $5 per month, the only other charges are $2 for tuition, and $2 for laboratory fees, thus making the charges as small as possible. In addition to the Short Course in Sericulture, the University is undertaking the commercial production of certified silkworm eggs, according to the Pasteur method, and is carrying on an extensive mulberry experiment, as well as the production of mulberry on a commercial scale, the idea being to provide good mulberry trees at a low cost price, in order to stimulate mulberry planting. Funds are being provided for this work by the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China.

Missionary Indictment of Japanese Rule in Korea

A Committee of Missionaries in Pyengyang, Korea, on March 10 drew up the following indictment of Japanese rule in Korea:

(1) The country is ruled by the most autocratic government in the world. There is no appeal from its decisions or laws to the Parliament in Tokio or to the Emperor. The Governor-General is as absolute as was the Tsar in the balmiest day of Tsardom. This militarism forbids and prohibits every expression of freedom. It denies to the Koreans innumerable personal rights, some of which are enumerated below.

(2) The Japanese government in Korea has been a brute force. Not one ounce of love has been shown. People are ruthlessly shot down and killed. For the smallest offences they are imprisoned for long terms. It is a rule of brute force untempered by even the smallest bit of love.

(3) The government has denied the Koreans the right of petition or appeal. The very act of discussing or presenting an appeal has constituted treason. Even conversation is listened to by hired spies, to find who is thinking freely, and one indiscreet expression has sent scores of men to prison for years of imprisonment.

(4) Although the Korean people are homogeneous, possessing a single spoken language, a literature and authentic history extending back thousands of years, the Japanese are denying to them the right to use their own language in their own schools. They have tried to destroy their histories, especially parts which tell of past difficulties between Korea and Japan. They have proscribed large numbers of Korean literary works because they have words, phrases or thoughts which are objectionable to the Japanese. And in the place of these they wish to make young Korea speak only Japanese, read Japanese-made histories of Korea, and read and study Japanese literature. In other words on the one hand by means of the Japanese language they have tried to assimilate the Korean people; while on the other they have never shown them a ray of real love to draw the two peoples together naturally.

(5) The Japanese claim that the Koreans are treated just the same as the Japanese now; that there is no discrimination of races. But how idle the claim! As just one example of this, Koreans are unable to study in the same school with Japanese because the government provides special schools for Japanese and special schools for Koreans and the two kinds are totally different. Graduates from Korean primary schools cannot enter the Japanese middle schools. Graduates from Korean middle schools cannot enter the Japanese higher schools.

(6) Koreans are discriminated against in all official business. A few important offices have been given Koreans, but there is always a Japanese underling who has power to veto his Chief's acts. There is no representative council of state. There is no way by which they can obtain a hearing from the Parliament in Tokio except through the Governor-General who reports everything from his own point of view.

Practically speaking, the Koreans are denied a share in the government.

(7) In land matters again, gross injustice is and has been done the Koreans. Waste crown lands have existed here for ages. During the Korean rule, these were rented to Koreans and the rent was used to pay

Pond's Vanishing Cream

Is based on one of the most valuable skin-softening substances ever discovered—a substance whose affinity for the skin is so great that the moment it is applied-fit "Vanishes," and never reappears as do many other toilet preparations.

It is fragrant and refreshing—it imparts to the skin a delightful sensation of coolness and velvety smoothness.

A light touch of **Pond's Vanishing Cream** before applying powder gives the complexion an exquisite texture and a soft velvety bloom which cannot be obtained with powder alone. It is the ideal finishing touch.

As a safeguard against the ill effects of sun, wind, and weather, **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is simply wonderful—it preserves the necessary skin pliancy, and in the case of sunburn does much to prevent unsightly peeling.

We want you to know, not from what we say, but from actual experience, how good **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is for your skin. You have read about it, heard about it; now we want you to use it.

the expenses of State. To-day these are being taken over by the government on the ground that they are to be sold or disposed of regularly. But the sale or lease is always to Japanese. The dispossessed Koreans have in scores of instances been the occupants of these lands for generations, but nevertheless they are driven out. No remuneration is given. They must go.

(8) Koreans have largely been denied the privilege of travelling to foreign countries. Passports have largely been denied regardless of the reasons for travel, or have been so tardily issued as to constitute prohibition.

These and many other conditions exist and have existed for these ten years and there seems to be no intention on the part of the government to correct them. Korea has not been held and administered for the benefit of the Koreans, but for the benefit of the conquerors. Koreans are in bondage so hard and unendurable that insurrection must break out continually in the future. The amalgamation and assimilation process is at an end. Bitterness between the two peoples is daily growing more pronounced. The passive revolution if continued long must develop into forceful resistance.

Women's Work

American Woman's College Club

"The Divine in Motherhood" was an address given by Dean A. J. Walker, of Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, at the last meeting of the American Women's College Club held at the home of Mrs. D. H. Davis, West Gate, 3 Route de Zi-ka-wei, on Tuesday afternoon, March 25. Tea was served at 3.30. p. m. and Mrs. W. H. Lacy, president of the club, presided. The business meeting was postponed until after the address. Dean Walker in his address paid a high tribute to mothers and children—children being the descendants of mothers on earth but of the Father above. In working with the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee and acting-secretary of that committee, one sees the responsibility belonging to a mother of sons and daughters to be reared in a spiritual manner, producing healthy men and women rather than into a life of degradation, said the speaker. A review of some of the work that is being accomplished by the Moral Welfare Committee was given and a strong appeal was made to the women of the club to do their part in this great work. Mrs. W. H. Lacy was asked to represent the club at the committee meeting of the Moral Welfare Committee held on Thursday, March 27, in the absence of Mrs. M. Benjamin. A short business meeting was held and several brief reports were given. Mrs. H. A. Vanderbeek explained the leaflet that had been mailed to all the members asking their cooperation in social service work among the Chinese women. The leaflet contains a list of opportunities along definite lines whereby the Western trained Chinese women and American women can be of service. These leaflets can be supplied to any one wishing to be of service in this way by Mrs. H. A. Vanderbeek, c/o Nanyang College, 862 Siccawei Road. The next meeting of the club will be held at St. John's University.

Institution for Chinese Girl Students Re-established in Japan

The welfare of the Chinese girls who are students in Tokio is to be neglected no longer and Mrs. W. H. Elwin, of the C. M. S., who several years ago started a Chinese Girl Students' Hostel, will be superintendent of another home which is to be established soon, according to the *Japan Advertiser*, Tokio. The name of the home will be Joshi Kwa Yu Ryo, and Mrs. Okabe will serve as matron. The hostel which Mrs. Elwin started ten years ago was closed last May temporarily on account of the student troubles which took place at the time and the new hostel is really a re-establishment of the former institution. This is a most timely undertaking and should not be left unaided. The comfort and welfare of girl students in schools and colleges here is quite as important a problem as it is in any other country. The taking up again of this work which was temporarily suspended, shows that the spirit of progress is as prevalent here in Japan as in other countries. As a practical aid in re-establishing this home, a concert is being held in the Y. M. C. A., Mitoshiro-cho, Kanda, at 1.30. o'clock on Saturday afternoon, April 5. The program will consist of Chinese, Western and Japanese music and promises to be one of interest. The prices range from 50 sen to Yen 3.

Women and Events

A letter from Korean school girls addressed to President Wilson and members of the peace conference, in the form of an appeal, was published in the *North China Daily News*, Shanghai, of Monday, March 24.

On Wednesday afternoon, March 26, a children's matinee dansant was given at the Town Hall from 4.30 to 7 o'clock under the direction of Miss Sharp. The proceeds will be given to St. Dunstan's (Blind Soldiers and Sailors).

The American Red Cross work rooms at 18-B Kiangse Road have been turned over to the British Women's Work Association for two days a week and the B. W. W. A. has moved its cutting department from the British Supreme Court to this location.

The Treasurer of the Door of Hope acknowledges the following donations in memory of Mrs. Roy P. Roberts: American School and Staff $15; Mr. and Mrs. Ray C. Roberts $15; Mrs. Woodberry and family $10; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Clark $5; American Woman's Club $10; and Mrs. J. Macbeth $5.

It is reported that a lady delegate of the International Prohibition Society, of which William Jennings Bryan is president, will visit Japan at an early time, to launch a great prohibition campaign. It is said the society will allow her Yen 20,000 a year to be spent for the purpose of carrying on an effective campaign.

A large number of guests were present at a farewell tea given in honor of Miss Ruby Ferris, who has recently announced her engagement to Harlo Ferris of Bombay, India, on Wednesday, March 26, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Alfred H. Swan, 122 Dixwell Road, Shanghai. Miss Ferris is planning to depart for India per s. s. *Denera* on April 9.

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club held a meeting at the Carlton Cafe on Thursday, March 27, to study the clans and guilds of China. The program was in charge of Mrs. Maurice Price and Mrs. Stockton. A roll call of members and the following officers were elected for the year: Mrs. Chas. S. Lobingier, chairman; vice-chairmen, Mrs. H. A. Wilbur and Mrs. F. J. White; and secretary, Mrs. M. T. Price.

The annual report of the Foreign Women's Home, Shanghai, which gives shelter and aid to destitute women and girls, has just been issued and contains a record of the work done during the past year. In 1918 the committee was compelled to temporarily close the Rescue Home, as they were unable to fill the office made vacant by the death of Mrs. Jackson. It is urgently hoped that it may soon be possible to re-open the Home. According to the report the amount of cash in hand is $1,085.27.

An oil painting of a rural autumn sunset scene in Flanders is being exhibited at the Carlton Cafe. The painting, which is on a canvas 40 in. by 60 in., is the work of Mrs. J. Macbeth. Mrs. Macbeth has given the picture, which has been handsomely set off in a frame made at Siccawei, to be raffled, the proceeds to be devoted to Red Cross work in connection with the American Women's Club. Tickets, $2 each, may be be obtained at the Carlton Cafe, or from Mrs. C. H. Webb, at the Astor House, or from Mrs. Macbeth.

A farewell luncheon was given on Wednesday, March 26, at the home of Mrs. Arthur Rugh, 154 Dixwell Road, Shanghai, in honor of the following ladies, who are the wives of Y. M. C. A. secretaries and who are planning to depart for America at an early date: Mrs. Alfred Swan, Mrs. D. W. Lyon, Mrs. Charles Harvey, Mrs. J. H. McCloy, Mrs. C. F. Siler, and Miss Ferris, who will depart for India. In addition to those present were Mrs. Roberts, of Changsha, and Mrs. James Smith, of Bombay, India.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

American Aggression in Asia

From the "Tokio Yomiuri"

It is a well-known fact that an American corporation of leading bankers has been organised under the government guidance and protection with a view to making investments on a large scale in the Far East. This, coupled with the report that a campaign has been started by America for the acquisition of the German concessions in China, tells unmistakably how the American policy toward the Orient is marked with economic aggressivism. America has already extended her activity to Siberia, and it will not be long before she displays her trained ability either in the economic development of Siberia or in the management of the Siberian railways. She is also anxious to promote her overseas trade, especially with the Far East. As she is jealous of her economic rights in the Pacific, there is no room for doubt that she is ready to pay any sacrifice for their safeguarding and consequently that she will be a strong advocate of protectionism. No less close attention will be paid by America to the shipping problem. Before the war, the American shipping industry was in a miserable condition, all her seaborne trade being carried by British, German and other foreign vessels. And during the war the Pacific trade has been practically monopolised by Japanese vessels. This is not pleasing to the American people. Therefore it is easy to imagine that they will exert themselves to the utmost in order to dominate the shipping situation of the world after the war. However the strength of the Powers may be affected by the war, politically, diplomatically, economically, it cannot be passed over by this country having the most important relations with her that America is endeavoring to play a dominant part in international relations. In future the Pacific, which is vital to us, will be the seat of a world economic campaign. Considered in this light, we cannot remain nonchalant toward this activity of America. We have hitherto experienced more than once the arrogant attitude taken by America on Far Eastern problems. Who can guarantee, then, that America who now stands for justice and humanity will never resort to such a move in future? At any rate, her new policy toward the Far East has already been formulated. It may be carried out at any moment. Nevertheless we do not mean to frustrate her activity. But on the contrary we urge Japan to consider adequate measures to cope with the situation and to be broad minded enough to cooperate with the Americans. At the same time, we admonish her never to forget under the glamor of the world peace restored the necessity of making herself stronger so that we can emerge victorious from the keen international economic rivalry which will follow in the wake of the great war itself.

Japanese Distrust of America

From the "Japan Advertiser"

It is possible that a good deal of the nagging at America which goes on in the vernacular newspapers is the result of intellectual laziness. It is easier to objurgate a scapegoat than to give one's readers an objective statement of any tangled question. It seems to have become fashionable for our contemporaries to lose no opportunity of letting the Americans see that they have their eyes on them. But the root of the trouble lies deeper. Public opinion exists on a very limited scale in this country as yet, and it is largely official in its sources and sympathies. The press undoubtedly reflects this

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is centemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

opinion, and it is none the less important because it is not the unthought-out views of masses of people but the unthought-out views of a small coterie. The impression one gains from it is that this limited public opinion is singularly out of contact with the moral forces of our age, and singularly unable to form an estimate of the motives and the ideas which mold American policy. It may seem surprising advice but the counsel we should offer to our contemporaries would simply be to have more courage. Let them scrutinize America's actions as sharply as they will, but let them shake off the stupefying obsession of American aggression in this part of the world. At the bottom of all the editorial unkindnesses to which we have referred is fear. It is not only uncalled for but it is unworthy of Japan. Mr. Hara pointed the way clearly in the statement he made in response to the attacks on Mr. Abbott. Joint action is the solution of the problems of the East. But joint action is not fostered by a press which is never weary of innuendoes and suspicions. The press in this matter instead of leading the public is misleading it in more ways than one. Greater independence of the prejudices that pass current for public opinion, greater fairness in estimating American policy, and an effort to respond to the impulse which is carrying the whole Western world forward in a united movement—these are the needs of the moment.

Selfishness of England and America

From the Tokio "Nichi Nichi"

We point out the inconsistency of Lord Robert Cecil, whose views regarding the League of Nations have been reported by our correspondent at Paris, and say that England and America are selfish. Will Japan still keep on obeying the behest of these powerful nations, or does she expect the league to fall through and is she therefore optimistic? We will not call it selfishness, when the Allies are trying to impose heavy burdens upon the enemy, regardless of the exhaustion and failure of the Central Powers. But the British and the Americans are trying to apply the same policy toward other Allies as toward the enemy. Anglo-Saxon egoism is indeed astonishing. The draft of the League of Nations covenant is made out chiefly in the interest of England and America. Yet America is not satisfied with it and wants to amend it to suit herself. The claims of Japan for abolition of racial discrimination and of Italy to break down the barrier of immigration have been rejected because of the opposition of the strong Powers. The interview reported by our correspondent with Lord Robert Cecil shows the reason of the opposition, and it reveals how selfish the British and the Americans are. What we particularly take exception to is Lord Robert's statement regarding the Chinese question. He said that he believed that the Sino-Japanese question should be brought to the peace conference for discussion, together with the questions between China and other Allies. The Sino-Japanese question should be settled between the two nations by the sovereignties of Japan and China. To bring it to the peace conference is to violate the sovereignties in question, to borrow the arguments of Lord Robert. If he is opposed to the violation of sovereignty, he should be opposed to the policy of trying to violate the sovereignties of Japan and China or to restrict them by means of the influence of the strong Powers, hiding behind the name of the League of Nations. What an inconsistency, indeed. Lord Robert is not honest, as he argues from the selfish point of view of England and America. How can the League of Nations be a perfect one? Do the Japanese authorities, persisting in the policy of regarding the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the Japanese-American friendship as the guiding principles of the diplomacy of Japan and obeying the behest of England and America in everything, expect to accept this Anglo-American selfishness without protest? Or do they expect that the League of Nations will fall through after all and are they optimistic while trying not to hurt the sense of dignity of England and America?

Independence of Mongolia

From the Shanghai "Sin Wan Pao"

As the result of the intrigue of a certain country, the Mongolians are trying to start an independence movement. According to a report from Chen Yi the situation is not grave beyond remedy but it will be impossible for China to handle the situation unless she has settled her own internal quarrel. As it is, every one seems to be so absorbed in the fight near at hand that there is no time or energy to spare for things that are a little distant. The opportunity to save Mongolia is there but will the government take advantage of it? The autonomy of Mongolia is bad enough but for it to have independence would be disastrous. The situation would not be so grave if the Mongolians were capable of looking after themselves but how many of them could we count on our fingers who could be considered as knowing something of the world? There are one or two skilled plotters but they could only be useful to a certain country as spies and traitors to Mongolia. As to the certain country it is needless to say that its policy is to repeat a certain old successful formula. Let this country secure a hold on the borders of China and you will soon find her fingers tighten at our heart.

Railroad and Canal Construction

BY W. F. CAREY

IT is a source of great satisfaction to me to learn that John Abbot, vice-president of one of the largest banks in the United States, has been selected by the American group of bankers recently formed for the purpose of investigating financial conditions in China. It was he who negotiated one of the last loans made by American interests to the Chinese government. He has special qualifications for dealing with the Chinese people, is personally acquainted with a large number of China's leading officials and business men and is in many ways an ideal selection for this important work.

Prior to my first visit to the Far East my knowledge of China was surprisingly small, and even now, after having made several trips across the Pacific and spending a great deal of my time during the past three years in China, I feel that I can present only in a general way the possibilities of what I regard as the greatest field for enterprise and capital investment in the world to-day.

In 1915 the International Corporation, one of the strongest financial groups in this country, was organized for the purpose of engaging in development work of all kinds in foreign countries. Among the projects was that proposing to finance and build railways in China, and as a member of the Siems-Carey Railway & Canal Company, a subsidiary of this corporation, I was delegated to visit China, study the situation and learn whether proper and equitable contracts could be worked out with the Chinese government.

I arrived in Peking three years ago, and for four months attempted nothing except careful study of the railway situation and the business methods of the Chinese. Here I found what is always a marvel to the visiting American—a territory one-sixth larger than the United States with a population more than four times as great, having in operation less than 6,000 miles of railroad, as against more than 250,000 miles in this country, the topography and climatic conditions of both countries being surprisingly similar. I found in addition to the railway lines a somewhat primitive system of water transportation. All the rivers of China and many miles of canals were being navigated. For the most part transportation on the waterways was being carried on by junks of shallow draft, with a capacity of from three to sixty tons, because of the shallowness of the water in many localities—for the rivers were being utilized as nature made them and were without the improvement which would have permitted vessels of larger draft to reach the interior.

By those living along the transportation highways and waterways—inadequate though they were—considerable commerce with the outside world was carried on, but the vast population of China's interior lived practically within themselves. They had no means of bringing their agricultural products to the outside world, nor were they, to any extent, in communication with it. Whatever mineral wealth this great interior contained lay also comparatively undisturbed.

It was not difficult to realize, however, that these conditions could not long continue and that expansion of transportation facilities on a tremendous scale must take place in China in the near future. I found the Chinese government very willing to discuss a possible extension of her lines and particularly anxious to establish business relations with America.

In view of the fact that the United States had suddenly found herself transformed from a borrowing to a lending nation, and because of the very evident opportunities presented in China, my associates and myself believed the time had arrived to give impetus to that expansion. Under these circumstances it would appear a reasonably simple operation to close contracts, stake out our railroad lines and proceed to build them, but there were other elements to consider, and it is with these elements I propose to deal chiefly in this article, as they constitute the principal difficulties with which the American investor is beset in attempting to do business in that part of the Orient.

Foreign influences, potent and pernicious, with which her government has been unable to cope, have been for years at work in China. If you were to ask me to what agencies I attribute the slow pace of China's development, I would be inclined to say it is primarily the result of half a century of malignant foreign interference in China's domestic affairs. This is a deplorable situation, and criticism of the severest nature is due to the British, German, French, Japanese, Russian and Belgian interests in China, in a manner which I shall endeavor to show to the extent that the limited space of the article will permit.

Let me cite one instance: In the province of Shantung, one of the most important political subdivisions of China, the Germans have a contract with the Chinese government which, in substance, is as follows: If the Chinese government wishes to make any improvement in the province of Shantung for which

EASTER HOLIDAYS

INCLUSIVE EXCURSION TO THE WESTERN TOMBS (HSILING)

19th, 20th, 21st April 1919

Return fares

From Shanghai to Liang-ko-chwang $ 82.80 — Available 16 days, and entitle the holder to stop over at Peking.

Excursion Ticket ..... $ 24.00

Total $106.80

The *Excursion Ticket* includes sleeping accommodation, at Liang-ko-chwang also meals, transport to the tombs by carts, donkeys or chairs, tips to guardians, etc., etc.

NOTICE

Shanghai visitors may board the Express Train leaving Shanghai at 7:55 on Friday 18th April, and arriving at Tientsin-East on Saturday 19th, where a special 1st class sleeping car await them, they will be conveyed by the north bound train leaving at 16:45 joining the special train, to which the car will be attached, at Changsintien, via Fengtai, from where the train proceeds to Liang Ko-chwang.

Return & Excursion Tickets on sale at

THOS COOK & SON INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR CO.

foreign capital is desired, it must first approach Germany for the funds required.

This makes it necessary for any foreign interests, other than German, desiring to build a railroad or make any improvement, either in or through the province of Shantung, to get German sanction or approval for that project. Having first approached the Chinese government with a proposal, you find that the Chinese, if disposed to grant the request, must in turn approach the Germans who hold this concession, setting forth the fact that they desire funds for a proposed improvement in Shantung, whereupon the Germans may either step in and furnish the funds, thereby eliminating any other interest, or may, by temporizing, withhold their consent so long that any corporation proposing to do business fairly and promptly will become disgusted with the situation and retire from the field.

Needless to say, the Germans would do one thing or the other. Under no circumstances can I imagine them allowing capital other than their own to be invested in the province of Shantung.

By reason, however, of the fact that Germany was at war and also that Japan, which, having taken Tsingtao from the Germans, was questioning her rights in Shantung, Germany in this instance waived her alleged rights and permitted American interests to proceed with improvement work on the canal traversing Shantung, but for each project in the future and until such time as that right has been waived entirely, the same procedure must be followed.

I am told also that the Japanese have some such arrangement in one of the Southern provinces, but even where exempt from specific monopolies or monopolistic concessions, you find that large areas of China are by no means free to develop as they desire.

One of the most fruitful sources of obstruction in China's industrial and economic life is the existence of what are known as "spheres of influence." Because of loans they have made or because of their commercial activities, foreign nations have construed this position as giving them special privileges constituting a monopoly in certain areas and particularly in the field of transportation.

Where a loan for the building of a railway line has been made to the Chinese government by a foreign syndicate, the terms of the loan invariably include the right of the syndicate to finance any extension which may be made from this line or any branches therefrom.

Frequently this proviso has been utilized by speculative interests to obstruct legitimate development in areas that are adjacent, but not necessarily, tributary to that tapped by the syndicate's line or proposed line—for it must be remembered that European concessionaires invariably construe these extension and branch right clauses as applying to lines the construction of which they have not even begun.

The result, as one can well imagine, is that it is next to impossible for an American firm to build any considerable mileage in China without coming in contact with one or more of these so-called "spheres of influence," or without having its line protested against on the ground that it is an extension of another's line and to the building of which extension he holds an absolute right.

As soon as you commence surveys in almost any section of China protests from other nations begin to pour in to the Chinese government, and while the Chinese are willing to do all in their power to support the contract they have given you, for they are a people inherently and by instinct conspicuously honest, they seem comparatively helpless to oppose the designs of these protestants.

That such a condition is preposterous and an outrage to the people of China goes without saying. There are no officially recognized "spheres of influence." The inauguration of the open door policy in China, to which all nations subscribed, was presumed to have eliminated these shadowy influences, but you may rest assured that beneath the surface these "spheres" are being jealously guarded by the nations which are wont to interpret their interests in the Orient as giving them a special right.

I have great hopes, however, that the conference now in session at Versailles will settle, among the other great questions before it, this matter of pernicious foreign influence in the Orient, not only of the Germans, but of all nationals whose operations in China have been of an obstructive and dilatory nature.

My associates and myself, I am glad to say, have partially succeeded in eliminating many of the obstacles thrown in our way by those who have attempted the partition of China to suit their own pleasure.

It is commonly believed that the Japanese are almost entirely responsible for the difficulties which beset the American business man in China. This is by no means the truth, and speaking strictly from the standpoint of the American railroad builder in China, it is the European nations which oppose us most bitterly.

Government affairs in China, as in every other nation on earth, have been somewhat disturbed during the past five years, but the general trend of public sentiment in China is progressive and the people are gradually awakening to a realization that pernicious foreign interference has been the ban of their industrial and commercial life. Their own political impotence has made it possible for the conniving and unscrupulous foreigner to press for and obtain concessions and privileges that are extremely unjust and unfair.

These so-called rights mean the withholding of the development of vast portions of China at the caprice of interests which take from China so much and give so little. It means that these great areas must remain undeveloped, or at least until these professional concessionaries are prepared to undertake the development themselves.

The common knowledge that this situation exists constitutes a most discouraging element in American investment. Then, too, the business methods of the Chinese do not tend to attract capital from Americans, whose only purpose is to derive a fair return on their investment. Either by misunderstanding the terms of a contract they have made or by imposing an interpretation which is not included in the spirit of the agreement, they frequently convey to the American mind an erroneous impression of their real purpose, at times resulting in the conclusion that investments of this character may be proceeded with in other parts of the world on a more satisfactory and harmonious basis.

Perhaps we cannot wonder at this attitude when we appreciate that China has been obliged to keep up an incessant fight against foreign encroachment—a fight for the protection of her national integrity. While the

Chinese maintains the kindliest and friendliest feeling for the American, his experience in dealing with the people of other nations has naturally driven him to adopt methods which, from his viewpoint, seem necessary for his protection. Thus the country suffers from its own incredulity and the machinations of the foreigner.

I am personally, and have been for the past three years, fighting these two elements. I am also trying to modify the ideas of our own people to meet those of the Chinese and to modify the ideas of the Chinese to coincide as closely as possible with those of Americans. These two countries are bound by ties of friendship of many years, and as time passes they will be drawn closer and closer together. We need China and China needs us, but before there will ever be successful co-operation between the two countries there must be a clearer understanding of each other than now exists. To bring this about under existing conditions and circumstances is no small task.

We find ourselves attempting to develop, to trade or to enter into agreements with a nation whose candor in dealing with other nations has frequently been met with chicanery and deceit. In many instances the exploiters of China have framed their contracts so that the actual participation was merely an ostensible object. The special privileges to which I have referred were the real object. These perquisites and special privileges, subtly and adroitly obtained, have tied China in a knot which, up to the present, she has been unable to loosen. The Germans will explain to you very clearly and very logically that if China desires funds for the development of Shantung province all they are asking is to be first approached. There is a clause in their contract to that effect, they will say. The full significance of such a clause is not fully explained to the Chinese government. If it were the Chinese would not enter into it. The moderate interest charge asked on a proposed loan of, say, a million or five million dollars made it attractive to them. The proponents, however, are enabled by one of those innocent looking clauses to tie up a province or secure a monopoly in certain lines of industry and thereby force the Chinese forever after to look to them for development in that particular area.

As against this method of doing business American concerns go to China with no other thought or motive than a reasonable return for their investment. They have no perquisite or special privilege in the back of their heads. They set out clearly and concisely just what it is they expect to do; just what it is they expect the Chinese to do, and all based upon a desire to make a reasonably fair profit on their investment. The Chinese compare these proposals invidiously with those of other nations. They will point out to you that your rates of interest are higher than what they have been able to receive in the past, or perhaps that your contract covers too many pages. They do not appear to welcome a contract the terms of which are clearly set forth, but rather one which is more or less vague and ambiguous, and then, forever after, quarrel over its interpretation.

If China will review her experiences in this question of interpretation she will find that she has not profited.

These are but some of the numerous obstacles which must be surmounted by the American investor proposing to transact business in China on a large scale. Nothing will ameliorate the situation so effectively as the immediate and vigorous application of the open door policy. Place China in a position where she does not have to pay extortionate tribute for capital and you will find people of other nations rapidly entering the field, undertaking contractual obligations and transacting business more equitably and commensurate with the American idea of fair play.

My associates and myself are, to an increasing degree, overcoming these obstacles. We hold to-day contracts for many hundred miles of railroads traversing the most populous and productive portions of that great country. One of our lines taps the heart of the great province of Szechuan—a territory with an estimated population of 70,000,000, and yet without a single railroad or adequately navigable waterway.

When I was in China wheat was selling in the province of Szechuan around 12 cents a bushel, when at the same time the market quotation at Shanghai was a dollar a bushel. If the people of Szechuan had a railroad to transport their supplies they could send this wheat to Shanghai or other ports at a cost probably not exceeding 26 cents a bushel. Therefore, as in other parts of interior China, the inhabitants of Szechuan produce very little for export, nor can they, under present conditions, ever become large importers.

Our line into this province will change the whole order of things in Szechuan. The people of that region will begin to do their share of the world's commerce. They will begin to export raw materials which they will have in abundance in excess of domestic requirements and will import manufactured goods and machinery with which to develop their immense natural resources.

While we are gratified at the progress our company has been able to make in securing these contracts and surveying our lines in the face of the obstacles assiduously planted by the astute gentlemen who operate in the "sphere of influence," we have still a bridge to cross. Shortly after we secured the concession for this line and commenced our active surveys thereon, the British protested to the Chinese government on the grounds that in 1910 a certain Governor Chang, of the provinces of Hunan and Hupeh, had written to a British consul stating that, in appreciation of assistance rendered by the latter in securing a loan, the governor thereby granted to certain British interests the privilege of furnishing any funds that might be required in the future for railway construction throughout the aforesaid provinces. While I have no personal knowledge of the details culminating in this transaction, I am satisfied that the alleged concession constituted the basis of the assistance rendered to the British interests in the promises.

In order to become valid, according to Chinese law, this document should have had the sanction of the throne, for at that time China was an empire. After receiving this sanction, the document would go in to the Ministry of Communications, which has charge of all China's government railways. To my knowledge, it was never clearly shown that this agreement received the sanction of the throne, and as far as I know it was not resting in the files of the Minister of Communications. The Chinese, as a matter of fact, were as much astounded as we were when the British produced the document.

Our survey traverses the northern part of the province of Hupeh to reach Szechuan, and there we met the British protest that we were violating their rights. The Chinese government has answered their protest, stating that it could not consider that the British had any special right in that province. The British have, however, never withdrawn their protest, but in the meantime we have gone on with our surveys.

We had at one time perhaps seven hundred men engaged on this line; now the surveys are practically completed. We have other contracts in other parts of China, but I believe a description of the Szechuan situation is sufficiently similar to illustrate that existing in the others. There has also been in existence for many years contracts upon which no work has been done. I have in mind, among many others, one given to the French some twenty odd years ago upon which not even preliminary work was ever begun. Nevertheless, in the surveying of one of our lines, which we wished to terminate at a port in Southern China, we were met by a protest from the French that a portion of that route had been allotted to them twenty years earlier, and that accordingly they could not countenance our building in that region.

These are the conditions which exist in this country to-day. They must and will be changed. We are going to build our railways in China at points where the Chinese government has given and will give us the right of construction, and so shall the people of every other nation to whom such rights may be given, and all shall operate without interference from each other. The strict enforcement of the policy of the open door will accomplish this result. To-day it is a policy more honored in the breach than in the observance.

America's relations with China will continue to grow more extensive, more candid and more intimate. Fortunately we have at this time a representative in Peking who is doing an immeasurable service in furthering these friendlly relations and clearing the atmosphere. Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China, has earned the regard of every American in China, not only by his high sense of duty and his integrity, but by his thorough knowledge of the country, its history, traditions and economic aspirations.

Years prior to his appointment he had been a student of China and the Chinese, and is recognized as an eminent Orientalist in the practical sense of the term. No day is too long or no task too severe for Dr. Reinsch when the interests of the Americans in China or of the Chinese in dealing with the Americans are concerned. He is rendering a fine service to his country, a service which, when coupled with his great ability and thorough knowledge of the situation, makes it peculiarly valuable.

I trust that among the benefits to be derived from the policies of reconstruction now being framed at Versailles will come an adequate measure of justice for the Chinese. I want to see the Chinese nation able to say to all peoples: "Here you find a fair field and no favor; carry out your contracts with us in good faith and without a thought that these contracts give you any special privilege, or leave China." Let me say to those of you who are interested in the Orient and its development—fight for the open door policy. When that has been actually established, business of every nature will be stimulated and China will be not only a land of opportunity, but of achievement.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The local branch of the International Banking Corporation has received a telegram from its head office advising that a dividend of G.$3 per share has been declared payable April 1 and that G.$445,245 have been added to undivided profits.

It is estimated that the forest timber of the Philippines is worth more than $200,000,000. There are, at present, about $4,000,000 invested in saw-mill plants on timber concessions. These plants give employment to about 4,500 persons, and have a daily capacity of about 500,000 board feet.

An export order for forty-two foreign locomotives has been received by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at New York, according to the *New York Journal of Commerce*. The contracts call for an aggregate expenditure of $2,000,000. Twelve of the locomotives were ordered by the Federated Malay States Railway while the balance were for the South African Government Railway. This order followed one for thirty-four engines from Chinese interests.

The first annual general meeting of the Chinese Mill Owners' Association was held on Sunday, March 23. Officers for the year were elected. Chang Chien, of Nantung, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was elected president and C. C. Nieh was made vice-president. The executive committee for the year will consist of Hsu Ching-jen, Lieu Pen-shen, Shih Ven-tai, Yang Han-shih and Yung Chung-ching. Representatives of all the mills in Shanghai and the leading mills in Soochow, Tungchow, Chungming, Wusih, Tientsin, Changsha, Taichong, Hangchow and Wuchang were present.

According to a statement made by Wang Chin-chun, Ph. D., managing-director of the Peking Hankow Railway, who is in the United States as a member of the Chinese Government Mission, the Chinese Republic is decidedly against the proposal of establishing breweries in China. "The Chinese government having paid $20,000,000 for the old stock of opium and burned the whole lot," said Dr. Wang, "it is not generally regarded as a wise thing to open up the country to the unlimited sale of intoxicating liquors. The fact that the United States has found it necessary to prohibit this business has caused the Chinese to take a more serious view of the situation."

A colony of Chinese from Chicago has been carrying on truck gardening on drained marshlands, according to a Wisconsin daily paper. Hip Lung, Mayor of Chinatown, and Toy Jung, a millionaire, are financing the project. Nearly 875 acres of land has been leased for five years. Limestone has been successfully used as a fertilizer and it is reported by experts that land has been advanced further in one season that in three by American methods. Four hundred acres of potatoes bloomed and close to the Irish potato grew the Chinese variety used for chop suey. Many bushels were shipped to Chicago. One of the projects is to supply a potato warehouse and another is a greenhouse where Chinese vegetables, lettuce, cabbage, potatoes and celery may be grown in winter. The colony is divided into camps, twenty men to a camp.

According to reports made by the markets in New York, competition on a vast scale is impending from Japan, where the manufacturers are putting forth strong efforts to bring their products up to the Western

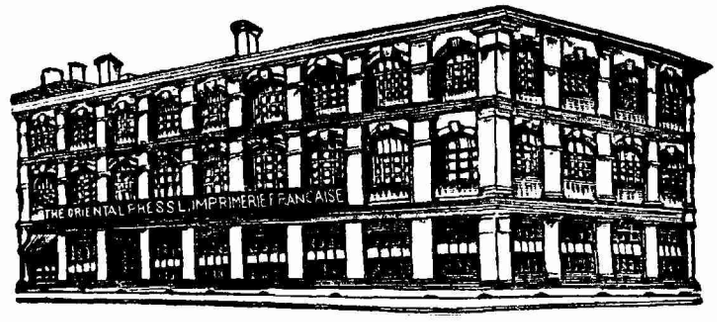
THE ORIENTAL PRESS

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BINDERS, PUBLISHERS

We are equipped to produce at short notice any kind of printing matter from 50 visiting cards to a daily newspaper or a book of any size.

Our Specialty is Office & Bank Supplies of all kinds

Lithographed Posters & Calendars supplied ir any quantity: Designs and prices prepared on request.



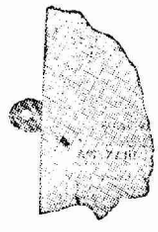
View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

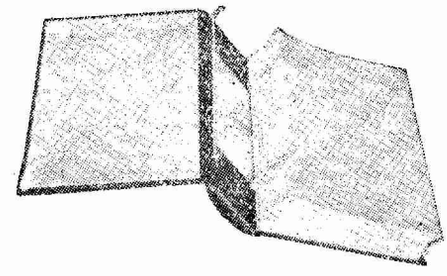
Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

A Binder for your Review



Keep your copies of the REVIEW in permanent form by binding each volume in our attractive handy binder.



An attractive addition to your library table

The binder is in dark green cloth with gold lettering and will make an attractive feature for any library table. It is substantially made and conveniently operated and will keep your copies of the REVIEW in permanent form and easy of access. After each volume is completed you can lay the back issues away, or have them bound and start over again with the binder on the new volume.

On account of the importance of passing events in the Far East at the present time, you will find it greatly to your advantage to keep the copies of the REVIEW in permanent form for reference as the years go by. The coast of the binder is Mex. $1.50. In case you live outside of Shanghai, add ten cents for postage.

MILLARD'S REVIEW

113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

standard of the American and British pharmacopie. Reports in the markets shows that one large chemical factory in Japan which had recently increased its capitalization from Yen 2,500,000 to Yen 5,000,000 was now prepared to enter the market on two items, quinine and caffeine, and would in addition be prepared to ship atrophine sulphate, cocaine and other narcotic drugs at an early time. Of the several chemical factories in Japan which are now making offerings, one in particular will become a formidable competitor of American manufacturers. This plant has already sent its pharmaceutical representative to America to open up negotiations for an output of at least 25,000 to 40,000 ounces of quinine per month. Its total productivity is between 50,000 and 60,000 ounces of quinine per month, out of which total 40,000 ounces per month are taken for the home trade.

A dividend of 20 per cent and a bonus of 10 per cent was declared at the annual general meeting of the New Engineering Shipbuilding Works Ltd., held in Shanghai March 21. H. E. Arnhold, who presided, in his speech to the shareholders gave some details of the very successful working of the past year which had resulted in a profit of over half a million taels, about half of which was placed to the credit of a Material Equalization Fund and similar amounts placed to the reserve of other accounts. The company had built a number of new steamers during the year and now that war restrictions had been removed a larger number of vessels are again calling at this port and the directors, said Mr. Arnhold, expected that the amount of repair work would largely increase during the coming year. The New Engineering Works are under the able management of A. W. Brankston, managing-director, and Mr. Arnhold announced that it had been decided to erect a house for the managing-director in the neighborhood of the Works as the business had increased to such an extent that it was considered essential that he should live near the Works and be accessible at all times.

One of the features of Part 4 of the Shanghai Municipal Report for the year 1918 is a statement by T. H. U. Aldridge, the head of the Electricity Department, which indicates that an era of industrial expansion made be confidently looked forward to in Shanghai during the next year or two. Mr. Aldridge, among other things, states: "Shanghai, with cheap power, may yet develop into a steel producing center. There are many reasons why it would be better that the manufacture of steel from raw material and scrap metal rolling and fabrication of sections, etc, should be located in Shanghai. The place is better equipped and organized for manufacturing processes than any other city in China. It is more modern, up-to-date and has the largest foreign population. It is both the financial and shipping metroplis of China. Generally speaking it is true that the prosperity of a city depends not only upon the magnitude of any particular industry but upon the diversity of industries, therefore the addition of new industries to those already existing will have a stimulating effect all round and make for the greater prosperity of the city. On the recognition of this axiom and its practical application the future of Shanghai as the first city of China to no small extent depends."

The first meeting of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce to be held since the outbreak of war in Europe took place March 25, John Johnstone presiding in the absence, through indisposition, of E. F. Mackay. The activities of the General Chamber of Commerce have to a certain extent become somewhat lessened through incidents that have occurred since August 1914, both British and American merchants—who form the leading elements in the Chamber—having formed Chambers of their own, and the Germans, who previously enjoyed a large share in the activities of the General Chamber of Commerce, have of course been eliminated, and one of the actions taken at the meeting last Tuesday was to confirm the retirement of Messrs. Michelau and Siebert from the committee. Mr. Johnstone in his address to the assembled members reviewed the more important business matters connected with the trade of Shanghai during the past year, such as the scheme for developing the harbor, the suppression of opium and the revision of China's Customs tariff. As regards the internal conditions in China Mr. Johnstone made mention of the fact that to-day the government of China is strangled in a mesh of loans, many of the country's best assets being in pawn. The present distressing conditions in China were not the result of new causes, said Mr. Johnstone, but it is the same under this Republican as it was under the old Manchu government—the fruit of inefficient if not actually corrupt officialdom, and until the country from end to end had been rid of the existing *regime*, and a new type of men installed in their place, who would be actuated solely by high principles of regard for their country's welfare and zealous not of their own but of their country's advancement, so long would China continue to drift from bad to worse, until foreign Allied control became, if it had not already become, a palpable necessity.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests haye registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Miss P. Jardinen, San Francisco; Miss W. Dingwell, San Francisco; R. Ryles, San Francisco; M. J. Owens, Hongkong; R. E. Borden, Tientsin; J. R. Teague, Tientsin; G. Gage, Japan; K. Gage, Japan; Y. Terada, Japan; F. Martinull, U. S. A.; H. E. and Madame F. de Salis, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Sargent, Kiukiang; H. Czekarski; Miss A. I. Gufrin, Soochow; N. Martzinviwich, Hankow; W. C. Howe, Dayton; J. Nozaki, Tientsin; J. Yavdynsky, Tsingtao; Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Holt, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. O'Brien, San Francisco; Geo. Williamson, Hongkong; M. K. de Vrus, Hongkong H. J. Gromenberg, Hongkong; A. Bertling; Hongkong; P. Vander Beek, Hongkong; F. W. Frost, New York; Lt. and Mrs. A. C. Thompson, New York; L. G. Cousins; F. H. Vines, Changchow; A. F. Kimball; Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Harr, Peking; H. E. Parkinson, Tsinanfu; T. L. Rustard, Tientsin; F. N. Merritt, Nanking; C. G. Wilson, New York; H. J. Everall; J. E. Brooks, Mukden; C. McCann, U. S. A.; K. Takahashi, Hongkong; C. E. Dent, Portland; E. Widler, Chungking; F. B. Burnett; E. de Guffin, Peking; I. Boyner, Vladivostock; Capt. J. M. O' Brien; R. N. Moore, Los Angeles; H. Beeson, New York; Major H. Baring, Vladivostock.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: H. Pond, U. S. A.; E. A. Ekdahl, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Bell; Capt. Douyan, Peking; John Irwin, Nanking; Mrs. I. Edstien; Mr. and Mrs. Poureirs, Soochow; P. L. McLert, England; Lt. Jefferson, England; Lt. Power, England; J. W. Miller, England; Miss C. Jacquier; Mrs. Giertsen, Norway; Mrs. M. McCleary, New York; Mrs. A. E. Henry, Japan; K. Yanagita, Japan; R. D. Pitt, Ningpo; L. E. Nantz, Amoy; C. M. Mitha; Mr. and Mrs. S. Schogoleff, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Reif, Harbin; F. Smitk, Harbin; J. R. McKenzie, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Douglass, England; V. Spransky, Russia; A. G. Rendall, London; C. A. Williams; J. Mendelssohn, Harbin; N. Markin, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Gales, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. N. Pirogoff, Japan; Mrs. S. Sonkin and child, Hankow; Capt. W. Munro, Local; Mr. L. E. Townsley, San Francisco; P. Monkman, Japan; Mrs. R. A. May and daughter, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs. H. Nelson; W. J. Elford.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: E. Kasachkoff, Harbin; K. Bohr, Harbin; Ledreux, Harbin; Mrs. G. Rose, Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. Sanushkovsky, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. Golomb, Harbin; Mrs. L. Rosentool, Harbin; Capt. P. G. Meadows; H. J. Satterley; Mr. and Mrs. Pfel, Siberia; Mr. and Mrs. Segel Schogoleff, Harbin; D. Dresin, Harbin; Mrs. Patuschinsky, Harbin.

Orders for the latest issue or Yearly Subscriptions to MILLARD'S REVIEW may by placed with the following Book Stores and News Agencies in the Far East: — —

Philippine Education	Manila, P. I.
Denniston and Sullivan, 11a Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Shanghai Newspaper Stand, Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Edward Evans & Sons, 30 N. Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
Kelly & Walsh, 11 The Bund	Shanghai.
Kelly & Walsh, Chater Road	Hongkong.
Brewer & Company, 31 Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Chinese American Publishing Co., 26 Canton Road	Shanghai.
Mission Book Company, 18 Peking Road	Shanghai.
Methodist Publishing House, 10 Woosung Road	Shanghai.
Mission Book Company	Kuling.
South China Christian Book Co.	Canton.
Astor Hotel News Stand, 7 Whangpoo Road	Shanghai.
Kalee Hotel, 25A Kiangse Road	Shanghai.
Tientsin Press	Peking.
Grand Hotel	Yokohama.
Kelly & Walsh	Yokohama.
Methodist Book Store. The Ginza	Tokio.
Methodist Publishing House	Karuizawa, Japan.
Khoo Hock Tye	Penang.
China Express Co., 207 Boundary Road	Shanghai.
W. S. Hoe, 76 Bush Lane	Bangkok, Siam.
Commercial Press, 453 Honan Road	Shanghai.
The Range Book Store, 516 Range Road	Shanghai.
Chow Zu Kong, Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
C. E. Le Munyon Magazine Agent, Wagons-Lits, Hotel	Peking.
C. E. Le Munyon Magazine Agent	Peking.
Kuo Chi Yuen's Book Store, 24 Teng Shih K'ou Hutung	Peking.
The Tientsin Press	Tientsin.
Edward Evans & Sons, Nanking Road	Shanghai.
The Commercial Press	Hongkong.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway, News Agents	Shanghai-Nanking.

All branches of the Commercial Press at the following points in China and the Far East: Amoy, Anking, Canton, Changsha, Chengteh, Chungking, Foochow, Hangchow, Hankow, Hengchow, Honan, Kaifeng, Kirin, Kueiyang, Lanchi, Moukden, Nanchang, Nanking, Paoking, Paoting, Peking, Shinchow, Sian, Singapore, Taiyuan, Tientain, Tsinan, Wuchang, Wuhu, Yunnan, and during summer only at Kuling and Mokansan.

Copies for inspection may also be found on file at the following places in The Far East.

Library Reading Rooms of all Trans-Pacific Ships of the following lines, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, China Mail Steamship Company. — — — — — — — — — —

Manila Hotel	Manila, P. I.	Grand Hotel	Tsingtau.
Oriental Hotel	Canton.	Yamate Hotel	Dairen.
Hankow Hotel	Hankow.	Hotel Pleasanton	Yokohama.
Boemer's Hotel	Hankow.	Chosen Hotel	Seoul.
Hotel Modern Pristan	Harbin.	Tor Hotel	Kobe.
Oriental Hotel	Harbin.	Miyako Hotel	Kyoto.
Astor House Hotel	Tientsin.	Oriental Hotel	Kobe.
Imperial Hotel	Tientsin.	Bellevue Hotel	Nagasaka.
Astor House Hotel	Hongkong.	Osaka Hotel	Osaka.
Hongkong Hotel	Hongkong.	Imperial Hotel	Tokyo.
Peak Hotel	Hongkong.	Palace Hotel	Shanghai.
King Edward Hotel	Hongkong.	Astor House Hotel	Tientsin.
Yamate Hotel	Mukden.	Imperial Hotel	Tientsin.
Central Hotel	Vladivostock.	Excursionists Hotel	Canton.
Versailles Hotel	Vladivostock.	Victoria Hotel	Canton.
Grand Hotel	Vladivostock.	Western Hotel	Canton.
Grand Hotel	Yokohama.		

In addition to the foregoing, complete files of the REVIEW may be found — — at all American Consulates and Legations in the Far East. — —

NOTICE RE CHANGE OF SCOPE AND PRICE

EVERYDAY CYCLOPEDIA

Handy Chinese Reference for Everyday Information

We have decided to increase the size of this work to 2,800 pages, and the number of words to more than 4,000,000. The set is now listed at $6.00, and will be ready in June. From the beginning of April to the end of May the subscription price is $3.00 Mex.

The Commercial Press, Ltd., Publishers

453 Honan Road, Shanghai

Your Prospective Customers

are listed in our Catalog of 99% guaranteed Mailing Lists. It also contains vital suggestions how to advertise and sell profitably by mail. Counts and prices given on 9000 different national Lists, covering all classes; for instance, Farmers, Noodle Mfrs., Hardware Dlrs., Zinc Mines, etc. *This valuable reference book free.* Write for it.

Send Them Sales Letters

You can produce sales or inquiries with personal letters. Many concerns all over U. S. are profitably using Sales Letters we write. Send for *free* instructive booklet, "*Value of Sales Letters.*"

ROSS-GOULD Mailing Lists St. Louis

New Books and Publications

Recollections of a Russian Diplomat, by Eugene de Schelking, formerly Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Berlin. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1918, G. $2.50.

A BOOK whose interest will be rather enhanced by the post-mortem character of many of its previsions, and the translation of most of its conclusions into the tense of the historic past. Mr. de Schelking was no common observer of the events which culminated in the tragedy of the war, and few men of his generation have enjoyed his opportunities of intimate converse with the dominant personalities of recent European history. His reading of these events is singularly accurate, and his estimate of the characters of the emperors and statesmen who figure in his pages will be accepted as in the main adequate by unprejudiced investigators of the great historic movements of our time. The chapter on the Kaiser, while not adding much to the world's knowledge, is one of the most interesting and intimate studies that have been attempted of this somewhat elusive personality. To Nicholas II and his surroundings, he does impartial justice, tempered by sympathy for a man caught in the toils of circumstances too strong for him. "The Fox of the Balkans" is pilloried as he deserves: "Immensely vain of the result of the war with Turkey, he had himself photographed in the costume of a Byzantine emperor! The livery of a footman to the German Emperor would suit him ever so much better!" Albeit an experienced Russian journalist, as well as a trained diplomatist, Mr. de Schelking adds little to our knowledge of the underlying causes of the Russian Revolution, and still less to the probable issue of the conflict of forces that it liberated. It is in dealing with the social aspects of European diplomacy, and the personal traits of its most prominent representatives, that Mr. de Schelking is at his best. Judged simply by its title, the book is calculated to make a strong appeal to the general reader, and it is not one that can be lightly dismissed by the serious student.—*From "Asia Magazine."*

In the United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier of Nebraska.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb of Delaware.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton of Missouri.

REPORTER, ACTING CLERK, } William A. Chapman of Ohio.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig of Montana.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

William A. Chapman,
Acting Clerk.

Recent Filings:

March 22, 1919; Cause No. 747; In re Estate of Henry B. Keeler, deceased; oath of administrator; bond of administrator; letters of administration.

" 22, " Cause No. 755; Yut Sae Chang & Co., v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; petition and affidavit; summons to answer.

" 22, " Cause No 756; Shin Sae Chang & Co., v. Arkell & Douglas, Ino.; petion and affidavit; summons to answer.

" 22, " Cause No. 757; United States v. F. S. Upham; complaint.
" 22, " Cause No. 734; Kong Yie Engine Works v. American Food Manufacturing Co.; writ of execution.
" 24, " Cause No. 724; In re Estate of Ida Anstrice Moorehead, deceased; inventory; petition.
" 24, " Cause No. 743; Yuen Ding Kai v. American Food Manufacturing Co.; motion.
" 25, " Cause No. 734; Kong Yie Engine Works v. American Food Manufacturing Co.; affidavit; motion.
" 26, " Cause No. 730; In re Estate of Mary Anna Betines, deceased; stipulation.
" 26, " Cause No. 733; Suzuki & Co., v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co.; motion for discontinuance.
" 27, " Estate No. 116; In re Guardianship of Roach Minors; guardians' report.
" 27, " Cause No. 741; In re Last Will and Testament of Walter Scott Emens, deceased; deposition.
" 28, " Cause No. 741; In re Last Will and Testament of Walter Scott Emens, deceased; oath of executrix; letters testamentary.

Hearings:

March 25, 1919; Cause No. 753; In re Last Will and Testament of Amy Bell, deceased; on petition.
" 25, " Cause No. 755; Yut Sae Chang & Co., v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; on motion for injunction.
" 25, " Cause No. 756; Shin Sae Chang & Co., v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; on motion for injunction.
" 25, " Cause No. 757; United States v. F. S. Upham; trial.
" 27, " Cause No. 734; Kong Yie Engine Works v. American Food Manufacturing Co., in supplementary proceedings.
" 27, " Cause No. 745; United States v. Low Ping Leung; arraignment.

Judgments and Orders:

March 22, 1919; Cause No. 738; Zi Chi Nan v. American Food Manufacturing Co.; judgment for plaintiff.
" 25, " Cause No. 757; United States v. F. S. Upham; fine.
" 26, " Cause No. 733; Suzuki & Co., v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co.; dismissal.
" 26, " Cause No. 755; Yut Sae Chang & Co., v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; denying injunction.
" 26, " Cause No. 756; Shin Sae Chang & Co., v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; denying injunction.
" 29, " Cause No. 750; A. Maktien v. American Food Manufacturing Co.; judgment for plaintiff.
" 28, " Cause No. 741; In re Last Will and Testament of Walter Scott Emens, deceased; directing issuance of letters testamentary.

Assignments for Hearing:

March 29, 1919; 10 a.m. Cause No. 745; United States v. Low Ping Leung.
" 29, " 10 a.m. Cause No. 734; Kong Yie Engine Works v. American Food Mfg. Co.
" 31, " Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman.
" 31, " Cause No. 719; William H. Jordan v. W. L. Merriman.
" 31, " Cause No. 720; Roy Parker v. W. L. Merriman.
" 31, " Cause No. 721; Carl Glass v. W. L. Merriman.
" 31, " Cause No. 722; John Stewart v. W. L. Merriman.
" 31, " Cause No. 723; James L. Johnson v. W. L. Merriman.

KUNGCHE CHEN *et al* PLAINTIFFS vs. ARKELL & DOUGLAS-INC., DEFENDANT No. 755; LOO WEI CHONG *et al* PLAINTIFFS vs. ARKELL & DOUGLAS, INC., DEFENDANT No. 756

(*Filed March 26, 1919*)

SYLLABUS

1. **Injunction:** *Grounds.* Like other equitable remedies, injunction is available only in the absence of an adequate remedy at law.

2.—:—: When sought as ancillary to the main relief the latter must be clear.

3. **Rescission** as a contractual right distinguished from cancellation as an equitable remedy. The former is available without resort to the courts but only for extreme and fundamental grounds.

4.—: *Grounds.* It seems at least doubtful whether the right to rescind arises from the mere delivery of goods not specified in the contract.

Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, by Mr. Rose, for complainants.
Messrs. Fleming & Davies, by Mr. Fleming, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

These are bills in equity each praying for the rescission of a certain contract therein mentioned, that complainants be saved harmless from liability upon certain drafts drawn in pursuance of said contract and for an injunction to restrain the defendants from suing thereon in another court. In Cause No. 755 it is alleged that—

> "defendant tendered delivery to the plaintiff as the goods sold under the said contract and that subsequent to the acceptance of the draft as aforesaid and within a reasonable time after their arrival, the plaintiffs examined the goods above mentioned and, finding that they are not up to the specifications called for by the contract, refused to accept the same and thereupon rescinded the contract and on the 21st day of March 1919 did notify the defendant thereof in writing and did request the defendant to arrange with the said Philippine National Bank that the plaintiffs should be released from their acceptance of the draft as aforesaid" etc.

In Cause No. 756 it is alleged that—

> "plaintiffs refused to accept the said draft because they had been informed that the goods shipped were not up to contract specifications and notified the defendants in writing to that effect."

It is urged that as this Court is given jurisdiction by the filing of the present suit the entire controversy should be adjudicated here and that an injunction should be granted in order to prevent a multiplicity of actions.[1] If this were a case where the jurisdiction of the court to grant the main relief sought were clear,

1. Citing, Ruling Case Law, 349.

the doctrine relied upon might be applied in issuing the injunction as ancillary relief. But an examination of the bills fails to disclose a clear right to the main relief prayed, to wit, a decree for the rescission of the contracts. Indeed it will be seen that complainants according to their averments, have already "rescinded." Now if the failure to deliver according to the specifications justified rescission at all they appear to have exercised their right to the full extent necessary. For "Rescission * * * is a *right* of the complainant, and not a means for the assertion thereof; it is an *equity*, rather than an equitable remedy."[2]

It is true that equitable jurisdiction is not infrequently exercised for the purpose of relieving the suitor from a contractual obligation; but this is generally upon grounds like "fraud and mistake"[3] which vitiate the transaction *ab initio*. Moreover, the usual purpose of equitable intervention in such cases is to prevent the use of some documentary evidence of the agreement and the remedy, therefore, is more properly cancellation[4] than rescission which, as already noted, is rather a *right* which accrues to a contracting party under special circumstances and which may be utilized without necessarily seeking judicial aid at all. For if one is entitled to rescind a contract he need only wait until the other party seeks to enforce it and then offer by way of defense the grounds of rescission. There is, in other words, a clear distinction between the contractual *right* to rescind and the equitable *remedy* of cancellation, sometimes less properly known as rescission.

But from the bills before us it is not at all clear that complainants were entitled to rescind. As declared in a work of authority—

> "The right to rescind * * * is an extreme one and does not arise from every breach. * * * The general rule is that rescission will not be permitted for a slight or casual breach of the contract, but only for such breaches as are so substantial and fundamental as to defeat the object of the parties in making the agreement. Mere delay in the execution of a contract, the terms of which will be satisfied by performance within a reasonable time, does not in itself entitle the other party to rescind; but to have this effect, the implication arising from nonperformance of the contract *must be inconsistent with its being still in force*."[5]

Now it is not even alleged in these bills that the time for delivery has yet expired. It is alleged indeed that the goods tendered or *en route* are not such as the contract requires but for aught that appears time still remains for delivering the specified sort. Besides a cursory examination has disclosed no case where the right of rescission was upheld upon the mere ground of non-delivery. For in such a case an action for damages lies and would seem to be adequate. And of course equity will not interfere so long as there is an adequate remedy at law.

Complainants' right to the main relief sought is consequently far from clear and the injunction which is prayed as ancillary relief must therefore be denied regardless of whether proceedings in a foreign court will be enjoined in aid of a bill setting forth clear grounds for equitable intervention.

It is so ordered.

2. Bispham, Principles of Equity, (7th ed.) 652.
3. Id. 653.
4. Pomeroy, Equity Jurisprudence, (3d ed.) VI, sec. 684.
5. Corpus Juris XIII, 613. "A slight or partial neglect on the part of one of the parties to a contract to observe some of the terms or conditions thereof, will not justify the other party to at once abandon the agreement." Weintz v. Hafner, 78 Ill. 27.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of CONSTANTIN A. CAMERON, Deceased.

Cause No. 752
Special Proceeding No. 285
(Administration)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 19, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

WILFRID F. HAMLIN,
25 MacGregor Road,
Shanghai, China.

March 19, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of MABEL ESTHER SEBRING ROBERTS, Deceased.

Cause No. 748
Special Proceeding No, 283
(Administration)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administra tor of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 15, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

ROY P. ROBERTS,
Administrator,
Municipal Council,
Shanghai, China.

March 14, 1919.